Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-90-139
Thursday
19 July 1990

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-90-139 *19 July 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Police Fire at Refugee Entering Spanish Embassy *[Madrid EFE]* 1
Special Police Group Arrives From Spain *[AFP]* 1
Mexican Editorial on Embassy Incidents Noted *[Havana International]* 1
Further on Sentencing of 'Counterrevolutionaries' *[Havana TV]* 1
Roberto Robaina Comments on Latin American Tour *[Havana Radio]* 2
Meets With Uruguayan President *[Havana TV]* 2
Speaks at Montevideo Theater *[Havana Radio]* 3
Culture Minister Talks to Media, Leaves Japan *[Havana Radio]* 3
Cabrisas Meets With Bulgarian Prime Minister *[Havana Radio]* 3
Havana Notes U.S. Release of Orlando Bosch *[Havana TV]* 3
Raul Castro Assesses Tour of Eastern Provinces *[Havana TV]* 3
Begins Tour of Holguin Province *[Havana TV]* 5
* Thinking Underlying Unanimity Criticized *[GRANMA 29 May]* 5
* Special Brigade Duties, Operations Discussed *[BOHEMIA 1 Jun]* 6

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Barbados Paper Comments on Cuban 'Reentry' *[CANA]* 8

Bahamas

PLP, FNM File 'Illegal Voting' Complaints *[CANA]* 8

Dominican Republic

Congress Proclaims Joaquin Balaguer President *[Santo Domingo Radio]* 8

Haiti

Parties, Committee Considering Trouillot Ouster *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 8
MOP States Position on Current Crisis *[L'UNION 17 Jul]* 9
Peasants' Movement Holds News Conference *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 9
Further on Peasants' Position *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 10
Correction to Soleil Updates Situation 11

MEXICO

Presidents Salinas, Cerezo Issue Joint Communique *[Mexico City TV]* 12
Agreement on Nuclear Energy Signed With Cuba *[NOTIMEX]* 12

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador

U.S. Major Called To Testify in Jesuit Case *[EL DIARIO DE HOY 18 Jul]* 13
Rebels Call for End to U.S. Military Aid *[Radio Venceremos]* 13
Rebel Station Comments on U.S. Role *[Radio Venceremos]* 14

Pacas Comments on Meeting With Soviet Official *[San Salvador TV]* 14
Air Force Reportedly Bombs Populated Area *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 15
Reactivation of National Commission Proposed *[San Salvador TV]* 15
Archbishop Comments on Government-FMLN Talks *[San Salvador TV]* 15
FMLN Reports on 8-14 July Activities *[Radio Venceremos]* 16

Nicaragua

Chamorro Delivers 19 July Anniversary Message *[Managua TV]* 16
Vice President Godoy on Results of Strike *[ACAN]* 17
Vice President Godoy Interviewed *[Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 12 Jul]* 18
Daniel Ortega Discusses Workers' Strike *[BARRICADA 17 Jul]* 18
Foreign Minister Dreyfus Visiting Tehran *[Tehran IRNA]* 21
Commentary on Letter to President Chamorro *[Managua Radio]* 22
Broadcasts of 'Extravision' Newscast To Resume *[Managua Radio]* 22
Radio Stations Reportedly Receive Threats *[Managua TV]* 22

Panama

8 Former FDP Officers Summoned to Trial *[CRITICA LIBRE 18 Jul]* 23
LA PRENSA Publishes Diaz Herrera Letter *[15 Jul]* 23
Human Rights Official Concerned About Refugees *[Hamburg DPA]* 25
SIP Communique Rejects Government's Program *[LA PRENSA 18 Jul]* 25

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Chile Asked To Join Trade Commission *[Madrid EFE]* 27
Dienstbier Departs; Cavallo Discusses Integration *[TELAM]* 27
British Ambassador Comments on Falklands *[TELAM]* 28
Montoneros Group Asks To Meet U.S. Ambassador *[DYN]* 28
* UCR To Play Aggressive Opposition Role *[SOMOS 14 Jun]* 28
* Angeloz Warns of Possible Social Unrest *[LA PRENSA 11 Jun]* 28
New Defense Policy To Restructure Armed Forces *[DYN]* 29
* Menem, Bonnet Discuss Military Issues *[LA PRENSA 14 Jun]* 30
Central Bank Reports International Reserve Levels *[DYN]* 30

Brazil

Secretary Kandir Leaves for U.S., IMF Talks *[Brasilia Radio]* 31
Rezek Praises FRG Offer for Ecological Project *[Brasilia Radio]* 31
Workers Party Announces 'Parallel' Cabinet *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAOLO 17 Jul]* 31
* Army Minister Carlos Tinoco Profiled *[MANCHETE 23 Jun]* 32

Chile

Finance Minister on Trade Talks With U.S. *[EL MERCURIO 7 Jul]* 33
Ominami Comments on Aid to USSR, Third World *[LA SEGUNDA 10 Jul]* 34
Czechoslovakia's Dienstbier Arrives on Visit *[Santiago Radio]* 34
To Meet With Aylwin *[Santiago Radio]* 34
MAPU, MAPU-OC Committees Merge *[FORTIN MAPOCHO 7 Jul]* 35
Merger of Socialist Parties Announced *[LA SEGUNDA 11 Jul]* 35
Government Privatizes Two Radio Stations *[Santiago Radio]* 35
Government Newspaper Changes Style, Content *[Madrid EFE]* 35
Army Ordnance Developing Automatic 5.56-mm Rifle *[EL MERCURIO 7 Jul]* 35
Lautaro Youth Movement Members Steal Weapons *[EL MERCURIO 8 Jul]* 36

Colombia

EPL Head Views Peace Talks With Government *[EL TIEMPO 15 Jul]* 36
Battle Reports for 30 June - 16 July *[Bogota Radio, etc.]* 36
FAC Forces Down U.S.-Registered Plane *[EL TIEMPO 16 Jul]* 37

Ecuador

Diplomatic Relations With Namibia Established *[EL COMERCIO 13 Jul]* 37

Peru

Fujimori Names Hurtado Miller Prime Minister *[Lima TV]* 37
New Economic Chief Chavez Backs Drastic Program *[Buenos Aires DYN]* 38
Plan 'Will Not' Be Harsh to Poor *[Madrid EFE]* 38
Government Promotes Idea of Bartering Exports *[EL COMERCIO 14 Jul]* 39
Radio La Cronica Broadcasts; RTP Uses Panamsat *[Lima TV]* 39

Uruguay

Government To Sell Defense Ministry Assets *[BUSQUEDA 12-18 Jul]* 39

Venezuela

Protest Over Fare Increase Reported in Maracaibo *[AFP]* 40
Peasants Occupy Mexican Embassy in Caracas *[Hamburg DPA]* 40

Guyana

IMF Board Approves Standby Agreement *[CANA]* 40

Suriname

Brunswijk Reportedly Resumes Command of Rebels *[Paramaribo International]* 41

Cuba

Police Fire at Refugee Entering Spanish Embassy

PA1807203290 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1948 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Madrid, 18 Jul (EFE)—Juan Lena, director of the Spanish Diplomatic Information Office (OID) in Havana, told EFE that the Cuban police today shot at the last refugee who entered the Spanish Embassy in Havana.

According to information available at the Foreign Ministry, a heavyset youth jumped the fence at the embassy at 2100 Spanish time (1900 GMT), and was shot at by Cuban police, but he was not hit.

Juan Lena added that the youth, whose identity has not been disclosed, was injured when he fell, but stressed that he was not wounded by gunfire.

Since 12 July there have been four Cuban citizens who have taken refuge in the embassy in Havana with the intent of leaving the country.

Special Police Group Arrives From Spain

PA1907044090 Paris AFP in Spanish 0413 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Havana, 18 Jul (AFP) — Four members of the Spanish police "Special Operations Group" [GEO's] arrived in Havana tonight from Madrid via Mexico, to reinforce protection at the Spanish Embassy in Cuba, where four Cuban citizens are under diplomatic protection following a number of incidents which have deteriorated bilateral relations between the two countries.

The four "GEO's" were welcomed at the Havana Airport by Spanish diplomats and then left through a door used by regular passengers. It seems that no Cuban Foreign Ministry representative officially welcomed them.

Mexican Editorial on Embassy Incidents Noted

PA1807232790 Havana International Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Today's issue of the Mexican newspaper EL DIA carries an editorial which says that the illegal occupation of European embassies by groups of criminals in Havana is another international campaign promoted by the United States.

In its regular commentary on international affairs, the newspaper EL DIA says that the pressure on and the harassment against Cuba are now supported by countries formerly called Socialist Bloc members, which are now conducting this type of activity in hopes of obtaining some alms.

EL DIA describes the actions of the Czechoslovak diplomats in Havana as irresponsible. The newspaper says that these officials have fostered the confusion that surrounds the case of the individuals who entered the Czechoslovak mission unaware that Cuba and Czechoslovakia have never signed an agreement establishing the right of asylum.

Further on Sentencing of 'Counterrevolutionaries'

FL1807183090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] The Court for Crimes Against State Security of the Havana City Provincial People's Tribunal has imposed various sentences, depending on the degree of responsibility, on the 11 members of the counterrevolutionary group that calls itself the Pro-Human Rights Youth Association. Among other violent actions, they were preparing to dynamite the Jose Marti National Library by placing three packets of TNT in that institution's public newspaper archives, located in the basement and a few meters from the children's newspaper archives, where there are usually many children.

Those defendants had a very aggressive terrorist plan which also included blowing up the ICRT [Cuban Institute of Radio and Television] headquarters [master], assaulting a military unit to obtain weapons, detonating a bomb in a vehicle of the (?Territorial Troops Militia) special brigades, seizing guns from policemen and CVP [Peoples Vigilance Committee] members, and setting fire to economic targets, as well as later seeking asylum in a foreign diplomatic mission and illegal departure from the country in several cases.

Fuses, electrical detonators, 900 grams of TNT, and boxes of 7.72 mm rounds were seized from those sentenced. The powder from the rounds was to be used in making explosives. During the public, oral trial, held in the presence of family members and other persons close to those sentenced, it was demonstrated that this terrorist group was in fact the armed branch of the so-called Cuban Pro-Human Rights Party.

During testimony from witnesses—two of the leaders of the above illegal monstrosity—the ties between this little counterrevolutionary group and the U.S. Interests Section in Havana were mentioned. Some of these U.S. officials urged them to carry out violent actions and stay in the national territory to try to develop a fifth column in the country. Likewise, divisions among the defendents, all of whom wanted to be in the forefront to curry the favor of American special services and the U.S. authorities, became evident.

Case 16 of 1990 was brought for the crime of terrorism, along with the crime of rebellion and other activities against state security, illegal departure from the country, and illicit possession of weapons and explosives. During the virtually 15 hours of the hearing, the antisocial conduct of the defendants also came out. Several of them do not work or study, and they are known by nicknames such as El Sapo, El Cojo, Niki, Pacolo, El Chino, and

others. Among them there are those who have committed various crimes, including one who was convicted of rape.

According to what they admitted, they were trying to overthrow the Cuban socialist system and reestablish a capitalist society in our country dependent on Washington. In the proceedings of the oral hearing, revelations arose of other possible crimes committed by leaders of the illegal Pro-Human Rights Party, and the court ordered that testimony to be obtained to investigate these acts and make the appropriate legal decision at a suitable time.

The group's leaders—Luis Enrique Linancero Martinez and Ivelisse Camejo Moleiro—and Juan Carlos Sierra Perez, Miguel Angel Fernandez Crespo, and Jose Luis Martinez Vidal were sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. Francisco Rosado Torres was sentenced to 10 years in jail; Guillermo Campos Muniz and Ares Nasco Marrero were sentenced to eight years. In the cases of Guillermo Senon Santo Davila, Moises Ariel Vialar del Valle, and Maria Margarita Garcia Valdes, their prison sentences were reduced to house arrest.

Roberto Robaina Comments on Latin American Tour

FL1807145090 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jul 90

["Exclusive" interview with Roberto Robaina, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists, UJC, by Julio Dominguez by telephone from Uruguay—live or recorded]

[Text] [Dominguez] We have UJC First Secretary Roberto Robaina on the telephone line. He is in Uruguay as part of a tour of South America. Robaina, I would like for you to talk to us about this tour and its objectives.

[Robaina] Well Julio, the tour began a few days ago in Brazil. We are in Uruguay at this time and will go to Argentina. The tour will end in Bolivia. We began the trip on 4 July. In brief, the main objective of the tour is to see with our own eyes and guarantee the presence.... [changes thought] With the presence of our organization or with representatives of our organization in these countries, we want to reach our own conclusions about the situation of the Latin American youth.

During our tour in Uruguay, we have been able to observe a very broad spectrum of today's society. I believe we have attended the most informal activities, and perhaps the least planned possible. From the airport we went directly to neighborhoods such as La Paz and [words indistinct]. Marvelous questions were posed to us about our own situation. We were asked our view about what is happening here at this time.

[Dominguez] What about meetings with labor leaders?

[Robaina] We just met with leaders of the National Convention of Workers. It was also a very thorough and good meeting with the leaders of the labor movement. Tomorrow we are going to attend a meeting of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee. We still have many other activities left.

[Dominguez] Robaina, you were telling me that you have discussed matters freely. I would like for you to talk to me about the subjects of discussion. What have been the subjects discussed?

[Robaina] The subjects of discussions have included the most varied goals, concerns, and worries. First of all, there is a lot of interest in.... [changes thought] The first question posed is if socialism will continue in Cuba. We have been asked clearly—using a foreign term—when perestroyka is going to arrive in Cuba. We always have the good news that we already had our rectification, even though we do not intend to claim royalties.

In any event, the concerns are related to what is going to happen in Cuba, or what is happening. They ask how our democracy is. How we are defending it. They ask if we believe a sole party can resolve our problems or not; if the young people are happy with the revolution; what is happening with religion; and if we continue to trust our main leaders, and if they are leaders of the revolution now.

They ask what is happening with the communist youth. If the youth is preparing or not to fight imperialism, and, what would happen in Cuba if there were a free market? The list is long, but the most important thing is that everyone has posed us the most complicated questions, quote unquote, according to them. They have given us cause for truly explaining what we are doing and how we are facing [events]. I can tell you that this has turned into one of our best political work sessions, in one of our best exchange sessions, by showing the possibilities we now have in Cuba to face our own mistakes and find our own solutions.

[Dominguez] What has been your best experience during this trip?

[Robaina] Having seen with my own eyes the fate the revolution prevented the Cuban youth from having. I believe that seeing here very developed places such as the Paulista Avenue or Sao Paulo,or Rio de Janeiro could dazzle anyone. The most important thing is that other window capitalism does not show, the other reality that the imperialist press does not show. The imperialist press says it is very democratic but only talks about what is convenient for it. Seeing this reality is what has made us be, we have always been.... [changes thought] One goes back to Cuba with very well-charged batteries, with the awareness that we have to defend what we have as never before.

Meets With Uruguayan President

FL1807133890 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle met Cuban UJC [Union of Young Communists] First Secretary Roberto Robaina, with whom he discussed various

issues concerning our country, and exchanged views. In statements to a group of journalists, Robaina expressed satisfaction with the meeting during which he explained to the Uruguayan president the current conditions in Cuba, and the way Cuban society is involved in analyzing mistakes and negative tendencies within the process of rectification. The youth leader confirmed an invitation from the Cuban Government to the Uruguayan head of state to visit our country.

Speaks at Montevideo Theater

FL1807212790 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1951 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Last night nearly 1,000 people expressed their solidarity with the Cuban revolutionary process at the Galpon Theater, in Montevideo, where Roberto Robaina spoke and exchanged opinions with the audience for over two hours. Robaina spoke about various aspects of the Cuban revolution and the new international situation that has followed the changes in East Europe.

Robaina, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] and member of the Council of State, analyzed with the audience the process of rectification, stressing what the revolution has achieved in the past few years. The youth leader talked about democracy and the single and multiparty systems, among other issues, in answer to questions from the audience which showed a certain degree of misinformation in some cases, particularly regarding Cuban reality.

Culture Minister Talks to Media, Leaves Japan

FL1807153090 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Text] The delegation headed by Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos, invited by the Japanese Foreign Ministry to attend the Cuba Day celebration in that country, has ended its visit following a wide program of activities. Shortly before leaving, Hart granted a news conference at the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo, which was attended by representatives from the most important dailies published in Japanese and English, as well as from the Japanese KYODO news agency.

The culture minister noted the receptiveness and understanding found by the two sides during the course of the conversations held during contacts with various political, economic, and cultural figures. He said he reached the conclusion that the two countries are seriously interested in improving relations.

Cabrisas Meets With Bulgarian Prime Minister

FL1907114490 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0201 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Bulgarian Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas discussed today in Sofia the current status of bilateral relations in various fields. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. They discussed the current political and economic situation in the two countries.

The Cuban foreign trade minister explained the progress we have made in the establishment of economic cooperation and trade mechanisms for next year in line with current changes in the world market. Cabrisas left today for Romania where he will hold talks with that country's officials. In Sofia, he held important meetings with various leaders.

Havana Notes U.S. Release of Orlando Bosch

FL1807142090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] U.S. television has reported that the U.S. Justice Department granted parole yesterday to Orlando Bosch, a terrorist of Cuban origin who had been held in Miami since February 1988. Bosch was the mastermind of the attack on a Cubana de Aviacion [Cuban Airlines] plane in Barbados 14 years ago in which 73 people were killed. After a lengthy prison stay in Venezuela, he was arrested for several pending charges when he returned to the United States.

The 66-year-old terrorist was linked to gangsters in Cuba; he was tried for this in 1949. Later he collaborated with counterrevolutionary bands in Las Villas and, after the murder of a militia member, he emigrated illegally to the United States. In that country he was involved with Howard Hunt, one of those implicated in the Watergate scandal, in preparing attacks against Cuban leaders after receiving explosives training from the CIA. He attacked several merchant ships, including the Spanish ship Sierra Aranzazu, which was carrying toys.

An FBI official made statements a few months ago to American television opposing Bosch's release. Pressured by the most recalcitrant sectors among the emigres of Cuban origin, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service asked 31 nations to accept the terrorist, but none agreed to. None of this prevented the U.S. justice system from releasing him on parole.

Raul Castro Assesses Tour of Eastern Provinces

FL1807200090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] In Holguin, Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], today began a new stage in his tour of the eastern provinces.

Yesterday, Raul concluded his visit to Granma. He was accompanied by Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Politburo and Roberto Damian Alfonso, first secretary of the PCC in Granma Province. In Bayamo, at the conclusion of the first stage of the tour he made over

several days to Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Guantanamo Provinces, Army Gen. Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, made the following remarks to Cuban television journalists.

[Begin recording] [Raul Castro] I have told you what was in the province, above all, what I have observed regarding the progress made in these hundreds of kilometers I have toured. I can say, just as I said about Santiago, Guantanamo, and part of Holguin—where I spent two days and where I will return to spend a few more days; it is a big province. You need almost a week to tour Granma. I made a quick trip—that I leave this province, just as I left the others, with great optimism.

We are living in difficult times, times of threat, isolation. There are military threats, all kinds of threats, and economic difficulties. Wherever I have gone, and I speak with the experience gained over a year, even though on that occasion I did not come to Granma.... [changes thought] I toured the area in May although it was a much shorter visit. That was in May 1989. I compared what I saw now to what I saw 13 or 14 months ago, and I think Fidel is absolutely right when he says that now we are doing more with less. You can see it. You are seeing it. Perhaps you can see it where you live or you can read about it in the press or see it on television. Those of us who toured the country can say that we now are doing more with less than what we had before. As the saying goes: God squeezes but does not strangle. It is true. It is true. [repeats himself] He does not strangle those who fight, those who are brave, those who do not give up in war or amidst difficulties. Those who get strangled are the ones who, when faced with any little problem, say there is no solution, without having thought about another alternative. Many of the things that for 30 years we thought had no solution are now being solved. The more training and experience we all have in general, especially the experience gained by the revolution, the youths of intermediate and higher-education.... [does not finish sentence]

Men develop during difficult times, revolutionary men, brave men, men who are simply honest and who simply do not want to yield to the difficulties of life under circumstances such as these. Those are the best conditions for the development of everyone's creativity. Some may specialize in one area, while others specialize in another. Some may specialize at one level, while others specialize in another. However, everyone begins to think.

We are facing imperialist threats. We are being threatened militarily. Look at what we had to do recently when we had to conduct the large Cuban Shield exercise. For the first time in history, in a very dangerous manner, the imperialists combined three large exercises and maneuvers. Some of them were conducted in secret. They secretly moved up the dates of their exercises. All of them were very close to us.

Economic difficulties required us to gradually apply the experience we recently accumulated from the war of all the peoples to prepare for a special period. We discovered that everything we studied historically can be applied in many cases under normal circumstances. Even if we discover the largest gold mine in the world, or the largest oil deposit in the world—to name only two products of great value—we should continue doing what we are doing.

That is to say [words indistinct] first help to eliminate the waste, of which we still have much. Life has shown this to us now that we need it, especially regarding fuel. It helps us to find solutions to problems. We can now replace many things that we simply imported extensively and it helps us to avoid waste and, in the future, it will help us be much more economical. Thus, as Fidel says, we not only can resist and subsist, but we can progress, and that is why we are building more and developing the country more. Now in Vaca Flaca, we had more serious economic problems. I am leaving Granma Province, which is making a lot (?of progress).

In conclusion, citing that example, citing that topic, I would like to mention a statistic which we discussed last night and today. In 24 years in this province, we built a dam with a capacity for 500 million cubic meters of water. Now, up to 88....

[Unidentified speaker, interrupting] From 1988.

[Castro] From 1988 to the present to (?1999)....

[Speaker, interrupting] To 1991.

[Castro] Up to 1991, counting these three that are under construction, in a three-year period, we increased, we duplicated what was built over 24 years. In 24 years, we developed the capacity to store 500 million cubic meters of water. In three years, from 1988 to 1991, we built a dam with the capacity of 500 million cubic meters of water. By 1991, we will have the capacity to hold one billion cubic meters of water. That is the capacity if it does not rain; that is another problem. There is a further possibility that we can increase this capacity by one billion cubic meters. That is a studied potential. This is an example. In 24 years, we developed the capacity to hold 500 million cubic meters of water, and we have done the same thing in three years with fewer resources, when we are being squeezed more. That is an example.

The Armed Forces are participating in the food program under the leadership of the party. Why? Because it is very important for the defense of the country. It is the same for the Agriculture Ministry, as well as for the FAR Ministry, as was expressed here on a certain occasion a few months ago: Because of the times in which we are living, beans are just as important as cannons. It would be very costly for the enemy—the cost would be prohibitive—to invade us. Nevertheless, we will continue to prepare. That is why they try to strangle us economically. They are trying to asphyxiate us, to pressure everyone else, everyone without exception who has anything to do with Cuba. They want to strangle us economically. They think that this will lead to an internal explosion, as

occurred in the so-called socialist countries of East Europe, but our people made their own revolution. They made their own war for independence. It was a long war against the most powerful empire, the most powerful army of the time, which was Spanish. Our people made their revolution. They defended it, consolidated it, and it will not explode internally. The Yankees will have to put up with us for 30 years plus 3,000 more, and then we will talk. We will see if our [words indistinct]. [crowd laughs] We will see if they decide to change their regime of exploitation and aggression.

Well, if we continue talking, I will arrive at my next location at night and another comrade is waiting for me there. I want to embrace you [Castro embraces unidentified man] and I want to congratulate all of you. [applause] [Words indistinct] in all those months which I am sure you will do.

[Speaker] Socialism or death!

[Castro] Fatherland or death!

[Castro, crowd] We will win! [end recording]

Begins Tour of Holguin Province

FL1907031090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 2309 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Report by Aroldo Garcia for the "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], today began a working visit to Holguin Province to inspect facilities under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Army in the Banes Municipality.

Raul talked with civilian and military workers in a military unit of the Eastern Army, the best of its kind in the country. In each one of the areas he visited he asked about the attention to workers. The FAR minister visited a classroom for artillery preparation and witnessed the creativity of Colonel Froilan Poso who makes the development of this type of weapon possible.

During his tour of the unit, the second secretary of the PCC Central Committee inspected the areas for self-sufficiency, stressing its importance for the solution of food problems. One of the areas Army Gen. Raul Castro and those accompanying him visited has a very important historic meaning. The area has a monument commemorating the shooting down of a U.S. U-2 spy plane during the October crisis. The monument is located in the rural area known as La Anita, also in the Banes Municipality.

The FAR minister is accompanied by PCC Politburo member Vilma Espin and alternate member Julian Rizo; Julian Garcia Ferrer, Central Committee alternate member and PCC first secretary in Holguin Province; and Division General Ramon Espinosa Martin, chief of the Eastern Army.

At the Chorro Museum in Maita, Doctor Jose Manuel Guard del Monte gave the visitors a full explanation of the facilities, having the only Indian cemetery of its kind in the Caribbean area. The first day of Army Gen. Raul Castro's tour of Holguin Province ended a few minutes ago with a visit to the Atlantico Hotel, in Guardalavaca Beach, in Banes municipality. This hotel will begin operating soon. Here, Olides Rodriguez, manager of the regional corporation Cubanacan explained the development of the tourist program on the north coast of Holguin Province. Finally, Raul wrote in the visitors book: Our congratulations to Holguin consultants who have at last finished this beautiful Atlantico Hotel which was left unfinished for eight years, as a ghost of the recent past.

* Thinking Underlying Unanimity Criticized

90CA0065A Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 May 90 p 2

[Commentary by Vladia Rubio]

[Text] It must be very uncomfortable when the raised hand votes yes, while the thoughts of the same individual all converge on a no vote. It must be difficult, indeed, but this dichotomy has been repeated and is repeated in some assemblies that yield unanimous results.

Why? Inspired by pure desires and motivations, I will throw out my responses here in order to act immediately on the appeal made to us journalists in the Convocation to the fourth party congress: "promote a climate of openness that reflects the wealth of social thought...."

I believe that this desire for unanimity, which is collective and also the product of self-persuasion, is rooted in some people's fear of the reactions their no vote or their disagreement may engender. More profoundly, it is rooted in certain methods in which a compulsion to persuade sometimes prevails.

These unanimous agreements—which can be expressed equally well by raising a hand, marking an "X," or verbalizing an opinion—can, under certain circumstances, be the best barometer available to detect formalism and stereotyping, which have also influenced many people's political-ideological training.

At the same time, this unanimity sometimes comes about when those who preside over assemblies and voting, impose their own will, which is "much more comfortable" for them. They seek to surround themselves with a false climate of total support, when actually they are only encouraging a double standard that has undermined more than one person, and that can sometimes derail solutions.

One might also speak of an excessive tendency to put everything to a vote, which in essence becomes a mechanism for those who do not want to bear alone the responsibility of risky decisions. Without detracting for a moment from the democratic climate that is so essential,

it is necessary to discern which matters require a collective examination and which ones should be analyzed and decided upon by those in positions of responsibility, who are there to represent workers, federation members, students....

In addition to the fear that some feel, which has been casuistically based on reprisals or coercion, there is often a lack of sufficient arguments for and against. Rather than causing delegates to abstain—which some regard unjustly and erroneously as a stigma, an ideological problem, a sign of political weakness...a good topic for another commentary—this situation merely leads to partial information with insufficient nuance. The upshot is that there is little room for choice.

The answer does not lie in voting against measures as a kind of sport; rather, we must use effective methods that preclude willfulness and formalism so that votes reflect the logical diversity of opinions, and thus the wealth of ideas that always brings truth.

It is a matter of shutting out the opportunist who does not want to contradict his boss; the person who wants to get through life unnoticed, shunning meetings and responsibilities; the coward who fears "making waves" or "rocking the boat." It is a matter of putting into practice the words of the convocation to the fourth party congress in this regard: "The certainty that we have the overwhelming support of the people relieves us of the unrealistic desire for unanimity, which is often false, mechanical, and formalist."

* Special Brigade Duties, Operations Discussed

90CA0064A Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish
1 Jun 90 pp 42-45

[Article by Alberto Salazar]

[Text] The capture of a dangerous fugitive, the arrest of a band of traffickers in paintings and works of art, the apprehension of various individuals who were trying to enter or leave the country illegally, the thwarting of an attempt to kidnap a diplomatic official...I confess that when we decided to write an article on the Special Brigade I was inspired by a desire to report on events of that nature to emphasize the proven bravery of the members of this elite force of the National Revolutionary Police (PNR).

But as often happens, reality exceeded my journalistic expectations, and on the agenda was another case, perhaps, not as closely linked to police work per se, though no less inspiring for that. At any rate, the members of the Brigade are prouder of this one than of any other case they have handled since the force was founded nearly 10 years ago....

Brief 10-Year History

The idea may have been kicking around the offices and corridors of the Interior Ministry a long time before, but it was in the first months of 1980 that it went from mind to mouth, from the abstraction of thought to the concrete sound of words. And since the maxim "no sooner said than done" applies, in June of that year 12 men with a high degree of experience and professionalism in police work, as well as street smarts, were selected from all the units of the PNR in Havana.

The idea was to create a police force capable from all points of view of counteracting various types of crime and making citizens' lives safer and happier.

To be sure, between the time that an idea is first outlined and when it comes to fruition there is always a phase when it draws more sustenance from breath than from flesh, more from spirit than from matter.... For example, the first efforts by those 12 police officers were carried out with very limited resources, even the cars they drove were "on loan" to them by the Patrol Unit, and were not in the best mechanical condition. As the saying goes, they had "only what was theirs": their uniforms, their guns, and a tremendous desire to lay the groundwork for what was to become the respected force of today.

It was probably with that premonition that the group quickly began to prove the validity and correctness of the idea of forming a Special Brigade, as it participated successfully in several cases in a row. These cases involved the recovery of weapons, the capture of fugitives, the restoration of order in areas where fights had broken out, and other similar operations....

Finally, on 9 August 1980, at exactly 0900 hours, the idea, now dressed in the distinctive blue uniform of our police and wearing its seven-league boots, took its first steps in the PNR building at Boyeros and Lombillo.... That official ceremony breathed life into a police force that capital residents have viewed with affection and admiration because they identify it with an organization that is repressive only to those who try to disturb the work and sleep of the people, or who try to take advantage of them.

Since that time, the Brigade has participated in many police operations, some of which received extensive coverage in the Cuban press. I forgot to ask which officials in other sections of the Interior Ministry give such captivating and graphic names to cases, but the important thing is that the members of this specialized unit of the PNR have played a decisive role in the following operations: "Pitirre en el Alambre," involving middlemen and "resellers" who raked in the money on the Free Peasant Market; "Adoquin," linked to the fake artisans who played their games in the Cathedral Plaza; "Cocodrilo," referring to "coleros" [persons paid to stand in line for someone else] and other antisocial elements who infected the network of commercial establishments; "Matilde," involving speculation in goods sold at milk stands; "Jineteros," the operation against illegal foreign currency transactions in areas near hotels or those frequented by foreign tourists; "Mercadito," cracking down on the wheeling and dealing and the missing merchandise at units of the parallel market; "Latigo,"

breaking up shady businesses set up by illegal street vendors and other antisocials on San Rafael Boulevard....

Operations such as these are carried out in response to ad hoc situations, since the most common activities of the Brigade—I don't use the term "routine" because, according to one young officer, a policeman who falls into a routine is "out"—consist of maintaining order and guaranteeing the safety of the citizenry, especially in areas where the crime rate is higher than average.

In relatively special situations such as carnivals and other major events, natural disasters, etc., Brigade members also play a very important role, both as a deterrent to discourage any criminal activity or any behavior that might disturb our peaceful social climate, and as a firm and calm means of repression if the circumstances so warrant.

That has been the watchword both in the operations noted above, which are more collective in nature and group-oriented, and in other actions carried out by combatants that are individual to a certain extent. In this force, no one is or thinks he is a superman or a sheriff of the Wild West.

Of course there are those who have distinguished themselves in the performance of certain missions or because of their behavior in dangerous, unforeseeable situations. I can relate more than one incident to illustrate this point, although the modesty of the protagonists requires that I omit names. There is the case of a comrade gravely wounded in a gun battle with a criminal dressed as a police officer. He was able to overcome the pain and fire three accurate shots to bring down the bandit, who was then taken into custody. And then there was the case of an officer who purely out of moral obligation gave up spending the New Year holiday with his family to wait at headquarters for information on the possible whereabouts of the murderer of a police officer; at the wake he had promised his fallen comrade's father that he would capture the criminal (no sooner said than done). And the case of that other veteran whose speciality is catching car thieves, and who in a single night caught four of them in separate incidents....

Most "Famous" Case in the Special Brigade

In the "Esmeralda" case, the members of the Brigade arrested several Cuban nationals and foreigners involved in the theft and trafficking of jewelry and works of art; in the "Ojo del Agua" case, they put under lock and key several criminals who had taken more than 50,000 pesos in a robbery; in the "Oleo" case, they arrested the agile burglars who stole some Wilfredo Lam paintings from a museum; in the "El Fanguito" case....

Well, "El Fanguito" is another matter. That is the name of the famous case we were talking about at the beginning. Not a shot was fired or a knife drawn in the resolution of that case, nor was anyone's life endangered—there wasn't even a threat of a fight. But it is the pride of the boys in the Brigade, because this operation took them longer than any other; it cost them more sleep than any other; they even dreamed of it when they were awake....

El Fanguito—who in Havana has not heard of it?—is a neighborhood that sprang up in 1964 on the eastern bank of the Almendares River, a human conglomerate made up of people from all over the country who settled in with all their worldly goods, despite a lack of the most rudimentary conditions for proper shelter and health, beginning with sewerage and ending with street lighting.

The overcrowding, promiscuity, lack of education, and deprivation to which they had been subjected in the years prior to 1959 served as leavening in an atmosphere in which brawls, the settling of accounts, the struggle for survival, stabbings, trafficking in God only knows what, and a wide variety of crimes were the stuff of daily life. It is said that even the police thought twice before going in there, and I emphasize the term "going in," because it implies that there was an inside and an outside, two worlds in a country where the social boundaries were erased some time ago.

But El Fanguito survived even though it was bucking the tide of the last 31 years. That is, it had survived. Because about three years ago the Special Brigade set up shop nearby, and things began to change. But not through coercion or police raids; the "new neighbors" simply recognized that El Fanguito was made up of something more than the rain that mixed with the dirt in the unpaved streets, that it contained human resources worthy of being reincorporated into a more socially useful and fulfilling life.

Before then, the Party and the mass organizations and People's Government of the area had taken an interest in the situation, and in the neighborhood's problems; but they had not been successful, first of all because they did not direct the efforts of all parties toward a common objective. Who knows, maybe all they needed was a little police know-how.

The standard-bearer of this effort was the unit chief, Lieutenant Colonel Jose Rodriguez, probably the most popular man in El Fanguito, along with the chief of the PNR sector there, Lt Roque Lopez.

Almost from the very moment the Brigade began operating along the Almendares, the local youngsters gave up their pranks and their rock-throwing, as the unit's sports facilities provided much less dangerous and more attractive pastimes.

In a family style—the best way to conduct political work and social prevention—the commanders and combatants of the unit set out to eliminate the initial mistrust. Today, no one can talk about the neighborhood without mentioning the Special Brigade, and vice versa.

Behind this accomplishment lie many hours spent helping to rebuild houses or in the minibrigade buildings; an abiding concern for finding employment for

jobless workers; a lot of patrol cars used as ambulances when women went into labor; tons of advice to young people, and—why not?—even serious warnings and a few arrests for the most deviant....

I could end this story with an attempt at original phrase-making and say that if potters can do wonders with clay and other materials, the members of the Special Brigade managed to turn out a masterpiece in El Fanguito. But I would rather say, as they do, that they merely did their duty.

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Barbados Paper Comments on Cuban 'Reentry'

FL1807204390 Bridgetown CANA in English 1558 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 18, CANA—The Barbados ADVOCATE said on Wednesday [18 Jul] that Cuba's reentry into the Western fold would have far reaching repercussions for the Caribbean. In an editorial, the paper said Cuba soon would have no choice but to come to terms with the United States, given the severe problems facing the Soviet Union, Havana's longtime benefactor. When this occurs, the ADVOCATE said, Cuba will pose serious problems to the economic development of the Caribbean.

"Barbadians and other West Indian territories can remember what used to happen when Cuban sugar was available on the world market, and when the world market price for sugar was in effect the price of dumped Cuban sugar," the paper said.

"When Cuban sugar is again welcomed in the U.S. market, the quota for these islands will disappear," the paper added.

The ADVOCATE said the tourism industry in the English-speaking Caribbean would also be affected, indicating that "empty hotel rooms and reduced tourist dollars will be the lot of many West Indian Islands."

It urged Caribbean countries not to welcome Cuba into the Caribbean Tourism Organisation, or to any other regional organisation, "until it is certain that Cuba will not use its membership of these organisations to subvert them and try to spread the gospel of communism."

"West Indian Governments must act with great circumspection in their dealings with Cuba. The future may contain many opportunities. It also contains many dangers and serious pitfalls," the ADVOCATE said.

Bahamas

PLP, FNM File 'Illegal Voting' Complaints

FL1907024390 Bridgetown CANA in English 1544 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Nassau, the Bahamas, July 18, CANA—The Bahamian governing and main opposition parties have filed formal complaints to the police chief in connection with illegal voting they claim took place in a June 28 by-election on Grand Bahama.

The ruling Progressive Liberal Party [PLP], whose candidate lost the election by 93 votes, claimed that more than 300 people voted illegally. The PLP have filed two separate complaints with Police Commissioner B.K. Bonamy accusing 44 persons of voting in contravention of sections of the Representation of the People Act. It said that 21 of these persons would have moved out of the Marco City constituency for periods of one to five years before the by-election.

The opposition Free National Movement [FNM] has filed a complaint to Bonamy accusing 19 PLP supporters of voting illegally. It said there would be another complaint with additional names of PLP supporters who voted illegally.

Dominican Republic

Congress Proclaims Joaquin Balaguer President

FL1807175990 Santo Domingo Radio-Television Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Yesterday, the congress constituted by the National Assembly proclaimed Dr. Joaquin Balaguer and Engineer Carlos Morales Troncoso as president and vice president, respectively. They were elected 16 May. The proclamation was made during a joint session of senators and deputies at the Hall of the National Congressional Assembly. The ceremony recognizing Dr. Balaguer and Morales Troncoso took 20 minutes. The National Assembly said the resolution issued by the Central Electoral Board proclaiming Balaguer and Morales Troncoso president and vice president of the Republic for 1990-1994 was good and valid.

Haiti

Parties, Committee Considering Trouillot Ouster

FL1807170590 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] The latest communique from eight political parties and the Unity Committee for the Respect of the Constitution stated that by noon on 16 July, Mrs. Trouillot's government had not complied with any of the demands made by the Assembly of Concerted Action [AC], the popular organizations, and the Unity Committee.

"The word to oust Mrs. Trouillot was about to be given when the CEP [Provisional Electoral Council] asked us to hold off a bit to allow the council to see how it might help find a solution. Twenty hours have elapsed and nothing has been done.

"The AC, the popular organizations, and the Unity Committee remind everyone that they told the people to hurry. We repeat it once again: Hurry.

"Meanwhile, they say that people in the nation's nine geographical departments know they cannot wait any longer. However, we had to show our good will and the patriotism of true democrats.

"Do not listen to those sowing division among the people. We repeat: We wwill not have Macoutes. Stay mobilized. Watchwords will be forthcoming."

As we said, this is the latest communique that has been issued by eight political parties plus the Unity Committee for the Respect of the Constitution within the framework of the nation's political crisis.

MOP States Position on Current Crisis

FL1807170690 Port-au-Prince L'UNION in French 17 Jul 90 No 380 p 2

[Article: "The MOP's Position"; in Creole]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] This time, the Movement for the Organization of the Country [MOP] is once again raising its voiceo, with all its force, to urge absolutely everyone to get a grip on themselves. [passage omitted]

Today a single rumor is circulating in the four corners of Haiti: the Zenglendo bosses who are in the country, as well as other Zenglendo leaders who are outside (?the country), are distributing weapons and money to a small group of criminals like themselves to be able to regain power.

Today, we see clearly that we are in a predicament. Bac!. in 1957 Professor [Daniel] Fignole [late founder of the MOP] told us about the possibility of this predicament if certain people came to power.

This is why MOP is today asking certain political leaders: Are you going around saying "long live hastily-thrown-together elections" because you are crazy, following the advice of foreigners, or also criminals yourselves?

As for the MOP, it is neither crazy nor wicked nor following directives from anyone at all. MOP has the guts to look the truth in the face and say to everybody: Can you not see that it is a government rooted in the population that can get the country out its present situation? Can you not see that it is members of the Armed Forces who are in the service of the people that can buttress such a government so it can remove the Macoutes from all the government administrations? Yes, the liberation of the Haitian people lies, for now in proper, patriotic members of the military.

As for you, the authorities, stop kidding yourselves and stop kidding the people by talking about the Constitution, when we have no legislature, no prime minister, no departmental and (?intradepartmental) councils!

As for us, the Haitian people and the MOP, our heads are on straight. What a good show we put on during the 11 *July strike! Bravo to all of us for the way we stood up to* say clearly what we want and what we do not want! MOP compliments you. However, remain vigilant, so that no one will be able to make you do something you might regret. [signed] MOP Central Political Bureau

Peasants' Movement Holds News Conference

FL1807172090 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Text] The democracy that people wish to establish in Haiti will remain a sham, for the peasants are not being listened to. That is the conclusion reached by the association known as Solidarity With a View To Establishing a Movement of Small Peasant Farmers [Tet Kole pou Tabli youn Mouvman Ti Peyizan].

The spokesmen for this movement, which today has 35,000 adherents, condemned at a news conference this morning, the shunting aside, in connection with major national decisions, of the class that constitutes a majority of the population of Haiti.

Tet Kole also feels that the existing lack of consensus [konsertasyon] among the different sectors has caused Haiti a great deal of damage.

The speakers, who come from Haiti's different communal sections, also spoke harshly of the meddling by foreign powers in the nation's internal affairs. Tet Kole also advocated forming people's tribunals to judge and condemn all those who have contributed to leading the country into its current state of lethargy. The association feels not a single one of the serious trials being demanded today is possible. The association also believes that the holding of elections absolutely will not change much in the situation of the peasants throughout Haiti.

[Begin recording, in Creole] [First speaker] People (?have) never sat down, never reached a consensus, with the masses to see what they want, to hear their demands, so we can arrive at a real, true liberation. They continued, and we saw a 17 September, saw a battle fought to oust Namphy. Avril took power, but things continued exactly the same. This resulted in 13 March, just the other day, with the population still on the outside looking in, never participating to really know that what the people decides is what (?must) be done. We in Tet Kole notice that the reason all this happens is because big interests are being defended, (?and) the interests of the masses do not lie in the same direction as those of the bigshots and of other big countries. And if the Haitian people were to come and set in place a government that was in its interests, this would mean many other interests would be threatened. That is why they always avoid, brush aside all the people's demands, as well as the population itself.

In that same document, we also discuss that situation.

Another thing we have is (?that) there are still other enemies of what we call cooperation [tet kole]. It (?is not) only the presence of the Macoutes in the country, with all their arrogance, all the cheekiness they are showing, in the way they are comfortable in Haiti, I mean. We of Tet Kole, we the poor of this country, feel (?that) there are still other enemies whom we are obliged to fight. And if we do not wage a proper battle against the Macoutes, we will always have to continue to fight, because we will never manage to "get" the enemies we have in the country. The enemies we have...[changes thought] for example, we peasants have the big landowners and the section chiefs, who are still there, giving us problems. We also have the big countries, which are supporting a corrupt bourgeoisie and which are putting governments in power that smash, destroy, the country and the population.

[Second speaker] We already understand (?that) elections, for us peasants, will always be something that is organized up in the air above our heads, and it is (?money), [words indistinct] they always (?hold over) peasants' heads. I mean, they make us go and say yes to something they already had all planned out. Thus, things leave us cold. Thus, it is they who always organize themselves, in that connection. Thus, the way peasants see things, elections are never to our advantage!

Thus, since we are in a badly-organized country, when they come they make promises to peasants, to make the peasants fall into step...[changes thought] However, peasants who are beginning to become aware of what the situation is really like, are taking a stand to show that elections are not going to change (?anything for them). [end recording]

Another subject brought up at this press conference by Tet Kole: the repressive role of the section chiefs in the countryside. Tet Kole announces that an important document on the section chiefs, who sow terror among the peasants, is going to be published soon.

Regarding the commemoration of the third anniversary of the Jean-Rabel massacre, Tet Kole invites the peasants throughout Haiti to reflect and to mobilize.

Further on Peasants' Position

FL1807181590 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Excerpts] For as long as can be remembered, and to this day, political decisions, regardless of the form in which they may appear, have never gone the way the Haitian people seek. This was the conclusion of Tet Kole after reflection and an analysis of the current juncture in Haiti.

According to Tet Kole, Haiti's political, economic, and social crisis has now become a great battle to the death, with the presence of the Macoutes who are doing everything they can to take back political power totally and finally. There is a big threat of death hanging over the head of all the nation's true popular organizations and of the Haitian masses which are struggling to liberate the nation from all the forms of repression, exploitation, and domination that Haitian bigshots and big foreign powers have established here. All that is to protect such parties' own interests against the will of the Haitian people.

Tet Kole feels the Macoutes' plan cannot be uprooted as long as they allow bigshots, politicians who are under the sheets of the Americans, French, and Canadians, to drag the Haitian masses into the battle along their own path—the path of such people's own interests and own ideas.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] We have other enemies too, whom we forget to fight. And if we do not fight a proper battle against the Macoutes, we will always have to fight because we will never be able to get to the other enemies we have in the country. [passage omitted]

Another problem we see that we have is what we consider pretense, or demagogy in what they want to present to the people, be it called democracy, or (?rigged) trials or elections. The democracy they want for the Haitian people is a democracy that goes against that people's interests, one in which the Haitian people themselves do not really participate, in which they are not really allowed to speak up. [passage omitted]

We feel that certain big countries encourage such a democracy, especially elections for the kind of democracy they want us to have. There are also other sectors in the country, such as the church, the merchants, and the bourgeoisie, who support such a democracy because such a democracy is not in the interest of the Haitian masses. The Haitian people are alone in their struggle. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Tet Kole also talked about next 23 July, the third anniversary of the big Jean-Rabel peasant massacre, and took advantage of the opportunity to ask peasants in the four corners of Haiti to rise up resoundingly in protest during the week of solidarity (?beginning) 23 July. He said they are counting on the solidarity of all other serious organizations, so that the current juncture will not smother the cry for the justice they are demanding for other peasants who are being victimized.

The four Tet Kole representatives—Sauveur Pierre-Louis, representative for the Artibonite Valley; (Nada Ameliore), northwest; Elie Mompoint, from the lower central plateau; and (Antoignet St.Cyr), representative of the Department of the South, gave the popular masses a last bit of advice at this moment of crisis. [passage omitted]

Tet Kole encourages the poor, whatever the juncture, to organize themselves even better; set up all kinds of organizations of their own in their neighborhoods, on the estates they live on, and everywhere. The true popular organizations are our own organizations that we ourselves control and guide in our own interests and in the interests of the entire Haitian people; organizations that

do not take orders from any phony, crooked wheeler-dealer democrats, and that are not in cahoots with any such people. Never forget that all forms of protest that we may organize should be effected using a single compass, a single guide: the Haitian people's fundamental demands. Do not let any politician, any chameleon that changes color ever day, play in your heads.

Furthermore, the Macoutes control the nation's judicial system to such a great extent that even Ti-Marc Antoine Lacroix and Ti-Elysee ["Ti" is a Creole honorific] Jean-Francois do not want to try! Consequently, you can already imagine what kind of trial they are preparing for Regala and Lafontant.

Tet Kole asks that you denounce, and rise up against, all forms of meddling in Haiti's affairs by foreign governments and embassies. They (?will) take advantage of the confusion created by crooked wheeler-dealer bigshots and politicians in Haiti to trample underfoot the independence of the Haitian people.

Tet Kole ends its declaration by saying: Cooperate everywhere, all over Haiti and at all levels, with all truly popular organizations so we can, in proper meetings, reach agreement on a single watchword, a single course of action. That is the true path that will lead us to the proper conditions that will allow us to attain our own alternative, a people's alternative. To really attain this, we must never forget that our only force is truly popular organizations.

Correction to Soleil Updates Situation

FL1807184990

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Soleil Updates Lafontant, Regala Situation," published in the 18 July Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages 10 and 11. Page 11, column one, paragraph six, first sentence make read: ... Regala several times, [Sansaricq is the leader of the National People's Party of Haiti, PPNH, whose family was killed in the "Vepres Jeremiennes" while Regala was a Duvalier interior minister] has asked Public...(substituting editorial notations to provide details as to identity and background).

Presidents Salinas, Cerezo Issue Joint Communique

PA1807210790 Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and Guatemalan President Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo agreed to issue a joint communique as part of the third binational meeting of ministers as well as on the Guatemalan president's visit to Mexico.

The presidents of Mexico and Guatemala held talks on topics of both area and world interest and reviewed advances made in bilateral relations since their last meeting in August 1989. Referring to the Central American area, both presidents expressed their satisfaction over the substantial advances that are taking place in the Central American peace process as a result of the political will of the five countries. President Salinas reiterated his government's willingness to continue close cooperation with the Central American countries, especially Guatemala.

On border issues, both presidents offered to strengthen guarantees for proper treatment and more efficient services for citizens entering either country. They committed themselves to fight flora and fauna trafficking and to enforce a rational handling of their common tropical jungle.

Both presidents said that they were satisfied with enforcement of the cooperation agreement to fight drug trafficking and drug addiction. They were able to verify that since 1983, the number of Guatemalan refugees has dropped—something both governments have been trying to resolve. To attain this goal they will encourage voluntary repatriation or the possibility of the refugees voluntarily staying in settlements. The presidents of Mexico and Guatemala noted that the humanitarian care of Guatemalans in Mexico reflects the friendly ties that exist between both peoples.

In economic matters, both presidents referred to the importance of increasing, diversifying, and balancing bilateral trade. They noted the interest of each government to reach a negotiated solution to their debts, while keeping the interest of each country in mind, and doing so within a reasonable period. Within this context, they referred to the agreements reached over the foreign debt, within the framework of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, where certain mechanisms were implemented such as the exchange of debt for assets, payment in local currency, mutual debt exchange, and payment through exports.

In telecommunication matters, both presidents reiterated their desire to increase cooperation and improve commnications, taking advantage of the Morelos and Solidaridad satellite facilities.

In cultural affairs, they confirmed their decision to continue with the Mundo Maya area project that will allow greater cooperation in operating guided tours and the recovery, preservation, and protection of their cultural heritage.

Agreement on Nuclear Energy Signed With Cuba

PA1907034890 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0035 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jul (NOTIMEX)—Mexico's Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry, and the Cuban Executive Secretariat for Nuclear Affairs [SEAN] today signed a cooperation agreement on research and advisory services on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. During a news conference, Alberto Escofet Artigas, undersecretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry, said the National Commission on Nuclear Safety and Protection and the National Nuclear Research Institute signed agreements with the corresponding Cuban centers.

Escofet Artigas said that the cooperation agreements include the exchange of experts and scientific and technical information as well as joint projects. SEAN Executive Secretary Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart said the agreements are particularly important "because they are signed by Latin American countries that have been known for developing major nuclear energy projects."

When asked about the advisability of the use of nuclear energy, Castro Diaz-Balart said: "Studies on this type of energy have been sufficiently developed, and because it is estimated that the world's reserves of coal and oil will run out in a short time, it is advisable to develop nuclear energy." He also said that for Cuba—which imports 70 percent of its fuel—nuclear energy is a new alternative, since, he said, "we do not have coal reserves or major rivers to produce electricity." His final comments dealt with Mexico's Laguna Verde nuclear electric plant. He said: "The plant's technology has been tested because more than 360 similar reactors are currently in operation worldwide."

El Salvador

U.S. Major Called To Testify in Jesuit Case

PA1907010790 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 Jul 90 p 3

[Text] Judge Ricardo Zamora has requested the personal appearance in the 4th Criminal Court of Justice of U.S. Major Erick Buckland, so that he may testify on the death of six Jesuit priests. The attorney of one of 10 military officers presumably involved in that crime has abandoned the case because he has received "death threats."

The Supreme Court of Justice has reported that Judge Zamora has intensified the investigations on this case and is now planning to corroborate previous statements by witnesses. This is why he has requested the personal appearance of the U.S. officer.

Buckland, a member of the U.S. military advisers group in El Salvador, has made a sworn statement testifying that he and high ranking Salvadoran military officers knew shortly after the crime, committed in November 1989, which troops were involved.

The charges by the North American, however, have been rejected by a key witness, Colonel Carlos Armando Aviles. This is why it has become necessary to determine which of the two is telling the truth, the source said.

Judge Zamora has asked the Foreign Ministry to request the U.S. Embassy to arrange for the officer to appear in court personally to testify, as Article 31 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations establishes, the source states.

The judge is also considering the possibility of ordering Colonel Ivan Lopez y Lopez, commander of the Military Engineers Battalion; Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Antonio Rivas, director of the commission that investigates criminal activities; and Colonel Milton Menjivar, commander of the U.S. military advisers in El Salvador, to testify, as the Office of the General Prosecutor has requested.

Carlos Castellon has stepped down as defense attorney for Lieutenant Colonel Camilo Hernandez who faces cover-up charges related to the Jesuits case because, Castellon reports, he has received death threats from "unidentified sectors."

Yesterday morning, Castellon presented to a court his decision to abandon the case along with a request that his client be released from jail.

Three weeks ago, Judge Zamora summoned Lt. Col. Hernandez, who was deputy director of the Military Academy when the priests were assassinated, on "definite cover-up charges." The officer will be brought to court today so that he can testify as a defendant, the source said, quoting a Defense Ministry statement.

The persons charged in the Jesuits case are the director of the Military Academy at the time of the crime, Colonel Guillermo Benavides, three officers, and five soldiers, all of whom have been at the disposal of the authorities since January.

Rebels Call for End to U.S. Military Aid

PA1807234190 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Eight years ago, Mr. Thomas Enders, then U.S. assistant secretary of state, announced that his country was going to implement a two-track policy in El Salvador. According to the United States, this policy consisted of promoting talks between the warring sides, while at the same time providing huge amounts of military aid and advice to the Salvadoran Armed Forces. In the years that followed, traffic on the war track went unimpeded, while we were just about bogged down because no progress was made on the dialogue track.

Life has shown us that it is illusory to think that the brains of the military are galvanized by political understanding while they are receiving money for the war. What does become galvanized in their their brains is another illusion. They think and dream of a military victory over the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]. What is really happening is that the armed conflict is being prolonged.

However, the Bush administration has failed or been unable to learn this lesson, and once again we find that the U.S. administration is implementing the two-track policy. Obviously, the FMLN will not fall into the trap of feeling morally prodded to exclusively transit on the track of political understanding, while the government and the Armed Forces—with the encouragement of the U.S. Administration—go all out on the war track. If the United States wishes to discourage the warrring sides from fighting, it must stop paying for the war.

Meanwhile, it should not be hypocritical about being scared of the possibility of a new guerrilla war, because as the popular saying goes: he who sows winds reaps storms. We are convinced that the best way to contribute to a political solution in our country is to end all assistance to the Armed Forces. That is the only way the military will forget the illusion of military victory and be pushed toward negotation. So long as they continue to receive aid, and the quantity is not as important as the moral support of the power, the military will remain heartened by their counterinsurgency offensives, indiscriminate bombings, attacks, crimes, and human rights violations.

The U.S. Government fear that the FMLN may be tempted to achieve a military victory over an armed forces devoid of all military aid cannot be justified. That country can renew its aid at the slightest true indication of a guerrilla offensive launched for this purpose. We

said and we reiterate that we are willing to cease our offensive operations if the United States totally suspends military aid. Regrettably, the Bush administration does not seem ready to accept that, but, rather, seems determined to continue giving the green light to war, human rights violations, and, thus, to the just and legitimate reaction of our guerrilla army.

Rebel Station Comments on U.S. Role

PA1907022990 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] We wonder: Which side does the U.S. Government really support? There are a number of things that lead us to firmly believe that the U.S. Administration is not exactly traveling on the path toward peace.

On Tuesday, 10 July, for example, FBI members captured Salvadoran Army deserter Cesar Vilman Joya Martinez in the United States. As you may recall, Joya Martinez, who was a member of the 1st Infantry Brigade death squads, deserted the Army last year and left for the United States where he made revealing statements regarding the participation of high-ranking Salvadoran Armed Forces chiefs in horrible crimes against the civilian population.

Joya's statements were based on real data that can be verified and that include names, dates, and places, which represent extremely valuable evidence. We must not forget that the former death squad member never concealed his own participation in the crimes he described. He gave detailed descriptions of the way the 1st Infantry Brigade death squads are structured and confirmed that [passage indistinct] in this particular case were Colonels Orlando Zepeda and [name indistinct].

The data provided by Joya Martinez caused a great commotion in our country at the time. We expected that our judicial system would at least begin a series of investigations. None of that happened, because in our country the impunity that our Armed Forces members enjoy is more powerful than the judicial system itself. In fact, the strange thing would have been for our judicial system to intervene in the affair. The U.S. Government attitude regarding this case has indeed been surprising. Joya Martinez went to the United States to request political asylum because, as we all know, his life was in danger after having made the statements he made. The United States not only denied him political asylum, but also has now captured him and is threatening to extradite him to El Salvador.

We are not saying that Joya Martinez should not pay for his participation in the crimes he himself described. We are saying that, for the U.S. Government, he is a first-hand source from whom it can learn specific details about the way in which the Salvadoran Armed Forces spend the U.S. military aid to our country. If what Mr. Bernard Aronson, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, said in our country about the U.S. Government being truly interested in seeing the end of the human right violations conducted by the Salvadoran Army—which by the way is [word indistinct] by the United States—were true, then the U.S. Government would have taken the trouble of paying attention to the statements made by deserter Joya Martinez. We must not forget that Joya Martinez was merely obeying the orders of his superiors, who are still free [word indistinct].

In view of that situation, we wonder: Whose side is the U.S. Government really on? The U.S. Government says it is on the side of democracy and respect for human rights. That is what it says, but its actions—including the gag placed on Joya Martinez and the approval of the aid for the murderers—place the U.S. Government on the side of those who oppose democracy and favor crime.

Pacas Comments on Meeting With Soviet Official

PA1907045890 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Pacas has described as positive his meeting with the chief of the Latin American Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Yuriy Pavlov, who has stated his country's support for a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

According to Pacas, as a result of that meeting it has been agreed to continue maintaining contact to establish relations at the parliamentary level.

On instructions from President Alfredo Cristiani, Foreign Minister Pacas held a lengthy meeting with an important Soviet official, Yuriy Pavlov, who is in charge of diplomatic relations of the Soviet Union in Latin America.

The meeting, which took place Saturday in the city of Washington, was, according to Minister Pacas, very pleasing and productive. Pacas stated his government's current policy:

[Begin Pacas recording] We held a frank and open meeting on aspects related to the Salvadoran conflict and the pacification policy of President Cristiani. Mr. Pavlov was clear in stating his support for a peaceful solution and in rejecting all kinds of violence. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Pacas said that the Soviet official was very receptive and that he is pleased. As Pacas sees it, the rapprochement allows for the establishment of diplomatic relaions with that nation in the future because it is a known fact that it has stopped sending aid to the irregular forces operating in the region. [Begin Pacas recording] I understand that the Soviet Union is not sending arms any more. They clearly said, though, that they would maintain their economic aid, especially in the case of Cuba. I believe there is also some economic aid for Nicaragua because aid is for the people, not for

the governments. The shipment of arms to the region, though, is, in my opinion, history. [end recording]

Minister Pacas made this statement in the framework of the ceremony for the presentation of credential letters by the new ambassadors of Panama and the Philippines in the country, Miriam Bermudez Martinelli and (Samuel Romel), respectively.

Air Force Reportedly Bombs Populated Area

PA1807223190 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2047 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jul (NOTIMEX)—According to reports from civilian sources, the Salvadoran Air Force used four heavily armed units and bombed a densely populated area in the eastern part of the country this morning. Residents of Usulutan City called a local radio station and said that two military planes and two helicopters bombed the area known as La Montanita for 40 minutes.

The attack, which was carried out with bombs and machine-gun fire, forced the closing of a section of the Coastal Highway connecting Usulutan City and San Miguel Department.

The area where the attack took place is densely populated, and the Coastal Highway is one of the country's busiest roads. Sources from Military Detachment No. 6, stationed in Usulutan, have ruled out the possibility of any clashes in the area, adding that the attack had been a "simulated" fight.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee reported that one soldier was killed and three others were wounded as a result of a guerrilla ambush of two military trucks carried out at El Corralito in central La Libertad Department.

Also, Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) members conducted harassment operations against Military Detachment No. 5 members who were guarding Las Guaras Bridge, Cuscatlan Department, without inflicting any casualties.

The national police reported that unidentified men burned down a public transportation bus at 0530 in Santa Teresa neighborhood in the southwestern part of San Salvador. No casualties were reported.

Reactivation of National Commission Proposed

PA1907024090 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] A preliminary proposal by the Interparty Commission [Comision Interpartidaria] requests the reactivation of the National Reconciliation Commission, which was established in 1987 within the framework of the Esquipulas II peace accord. It also suggests that other steps be taken to bring peace to the country. The preliminary report by the subcommittee on democratic liberties and human rights of the Interparty Comission includes the proposal to reactivate the National Reconciliation Commission, which will be made up of delegates from the government, the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference, opposition political parties, trade associations, and one outstanding independent citizen.

According to the preliminary document, which was unveiled this afternoon, another goal is to strengthen verification and follow-up mechanisms to implement political agreements on the process of disarmament and control over the military by civilian society. The subcomittee also supports—as it involves democratic freedoms and human rights—the opening up of the military career in technical and military terms, as well as in scientific and humanist training. According to the document, state security does not justify the militarization of society, and a true democratic society cannot be protected by soldiers who do not share its values. Today's document will hopefully serve as the basis to seek interparty consensus on the topic of democracy and human rights.

Archbishop Comments on Government-FMLN Talks

PA1807210690 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, said today he is optimistic regarding the possibility that specific agreements will be reached in the next meeting between the government and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front], thanks to a UN proposal that would tend to bring about an agreement between the two sides.

The Catholic prelate also described FMLN threats to stage a new offensive as a warmongering attitude. He said that such an offensive would be unjustified.

The head of the Catholic Church in San Salvador said on Tuesday that it is necessary to create a climate of trust for the next round of talks. He expects preliminary results to come from those talks.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Msgr. Rivera y Damas, do you believe that preliminary results will be reached now? After all, it is said that otherwise it will be very unlikely that peace can be achieved through this process.

[Rivera y Damas] Of course, because I understand that the mediators will make proposals that will tend to bring the two sides to an agreement. I believe that if they begin with the most difficult topics, it will be easier for the process to be successful. [end recording]

The Catholic prelate said that the FMLN has been alone in continuing to maintain a warlike attitude and that its threat of a new armed offensive is unjustified.

[Begin Rivera y Damas recording] And if the FMLN is threatening a new offensive today, then I would say that it is the FMLN's attitude that is (?wrong). Of course,

many military officers would like this, so that the war can continue, but many people long for peace to come. [end recording]

Msgr. Rivera y Damas hopes that the Catholic Church will no longer need to play a role in the dialogue to keep the talks from being broken off.

FMLN Reports on 8-14 July Activities

PA1807225190 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to EL Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] The following is a military report that summarizes military actions from 8 to 14 July. The total number of enemy troops dead or wounded totals 156. We want to point out casualties inflicted on the Nationalist Republican Alliance troops. From 8 to 14 July the following officers were killed or wounded: a Belloso Battalion second lieutenant, the lieutenant in charge of a Bracamonte Battalion company, Major Carlos Figueroa, from the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, a Treasury Police sergeant, and a corporal from Belloso Battalion.

During that week, we also destroyed the following military equipment: three military trucks; one was partially damaged. In addition, we sabotaged 30 high-voltage power poles and towers. We seized five G-3 rifles with three [words indistinct] M-16 rifles [words indistinct], a LAW [light anti-tank weapon] grenade launcher, 36 grenades for M-79, and 3,000 7.62-cartridges.

We carried out seven ambushes on the main roads in the country; 69 are dead or wounded as a result. We also want to note the urban commandos attack on the National Guard on 9 July, in which 16 were killed or wounded. We also attacked national police troops patrolling the Metayate Bridge on 14 July, killing five, including a noncommissioned officer, and wounding five others. In addition, we seized war materiel.

On 9 July, we attacked the [words indistinct] Infantry Brigade and National Guard troops and inflicted 15 casualties in Las Flores neighborhood, in Apopa, San Salvador Department.

Nicaragua

Chamorro Delivers 19 July Anniversary Message

PA1907050290 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Message to the nation by President Violeta Chamorro on the 11th anniversary of the ouster of the Somoza dictatorship in Managua on 18 July—live or recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguans, 19 July 1979 marked the end of a long and heroic rebellion against a dynasty of dictators. To reach 19 July, our history called on numerous sacrifices and many holocausts, from the murder of General Augusto Cesar Sandino, to the rebellion of young National Guard officers on 4 April 1954, from the people tortured and killed in 1956, to the (Olanimo Olejones) uprising on 31 March 1959, from the students' massacre in Leon, to the murders of the people's fighters. In sum, from the first uprising against the first Somoza dictator to the murder of my husband, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, which sparked the people's rebellion that toppled the last Somoza of the dynasty.

The thread that ran through all these sacrifices was our people's indelible commitment to democracy and their love for freedom. If there is one thing that has always proven the people's daring courage it is the defense of their freedom. Nicaragua emerged from Indian peoples who left the north fleeing tyranny and oppression. They settled in this land to be free, and as free men they rose up against the abuses by Pedro Arias Davila [Spanish conquistador]. Over the past 500 years, the men from Monimbo and Sutiaba have maintained a heroic commitment to freedom of the people of Nicaragua. That spirit opened the doors on 19 July. All of us believed we were bringing down the gates of one tyranny to enter into the promised land of democracy and freedom. All of us believed the new republic, dreamt of by Pedro Joaquin and the thousands who fell in the struggle, was going to be built. With that belief, I joined the government junta.

Unfortunately, the revolution was conquered by one party with a totalitarian ideology that it had concealed. Instead of democracy, the dictatorship emerged as a corpse that rose again. Once again there was a dictatorship, censorship, and the arrogance of a government standing in the way to freedom. However, the democratic revolution, for which all Nicaraguans fought for on 19 July, 11 years ago, was underaken again on 25 February 1990.

I was elected by the people's vote. In becoming president, I intended to rectify the deeds of the new tyranny that distorted the commitment and hope of that 19 July. The interrupted revolution had to be completed by bringing democracy back to Nicaragua.

For that reason, I am addressing my people today. You have all witnessed that there are always bad Nicaraguans who do not want 19 July to mean democracy, but militaristic dictatorship. Those who still view 19 July that way have lost track of history. The entire world, including the Russia of the October revolution and the East European countries, have the same goals that we had in 1979: freedom, justice, and democracy. All over the world, the new banner is currently the old banner that my husband held in his hands until the day he was murdered.

I ask my people to accompany and support me in my efforts to continue holding the banner of democracy and of the republic. I want neither force, violence, nor a dictatorship. I want peace, fraternity, reconciliation, and dialogue. I want to show the benefits that respect for the law and fraternal love can produce for all those who have only known violence.

It is difficult to educate those who have been turned into fanatics of violence and terror. We have inherited a history of cruel aggression that almost destroyed Managua in a few hours. We, however, have to demonstrate the value of peace; the well-being that freedom brings; and the greatness we can attain by working as brothers.

I ask the following of my people: I ask my people to rescue the 19 July celebration and to finish opening its doors so that Nicaragua is again a republic. Thank you very much.

Ministry Declares 19 Jul Holiday

PA1807210490 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Communique issued by Labor Ministry in Managua on 17 July]

[Text] The Labor Ministry reports the following to all of the country's workers and employers:

1. To commemorate the victory of the Nicaraguan people over the Somozist dictatorship—which was undeniably achieved through the unity of all social, political, and economic sectors of Nicaragua—it is resolved to maintain 19 July as a national holiday.

2. The only exceptions are the working centers which, because of the nature of their activities, must not stop work as provided for in Article 57 of the Labor Code.

Issued in Managua on 17 July 1990.

[Signed] Francisco Rosales Arguello, labor minister.

Vice President Godoy on Results of Strike

PA1807160090 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1420 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Report by Jose Antonio Maillo]

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan Vice President Virgilio Godoy has asserted that last week's strike, which resulted in six deaths and several hundred wounded, "clearly" demonstrated that his country's Armed Forces only obey the Sandinists and not President Violeta Chamorro.

During an interview with ACAN-EFE, Godoy pointed out that "I do not understand why Chamorro insists on keeping General Humberto Ortega (as Army chief) and Commander Rene Vivas (as chief of police) when they have shown disobedience."

Making a political assessment of the results of the second strike organized by the Sandinists against the Managua government, which has not yet completed its first 100 days, Godoy asserted that it has been left "weakened and without credibility and authority."

"The Sandinists won and lost with the strike. They won because they managed to stifle the decree that would have allowed the privatization of expropriated lands and secured the continuation of the Sandinist officials in their posts, but they lost in the eyes of the population and, from an international standpoint, did a poor piece of business," Godoy stressed.

The Nicaraguan vice president said that he suggested to Chamorro to resort to popular support during the strike. "I told her to lean on the people and to call them to the Plaza of the Republic, but Antonio Lacayo (Presidency minister and "strongman" in the cabinet) cowered."

"Lacayo did not like the idea of appealing to the people because he is afraid of them, but if he tries at any time to lean on popular support he will not have it because the people now feel the government was cowardly and weak and allowed its hands to be tied," he stressed.

"Since Chamorro does not count on the Armed Forces, the parties, the businessmen, or the unions and has her enemies (the Sandinists) armed, the only way to save the country is to resort to the people's support," he admonished.

Realizing that his position came out strengthened from the strike, Godoy said that the people feel he is "the clear and firm voice in the government," and he asserted that his relations with Chamorro's whole cabinet have improved, "except for Lacayo."

"I have won what the government has lost, and Lacayo is afraid because anything smacking of popular support frightens him, and some day he will have to explain what secret agreements he has struck with the Sandinists," Godoy asserted.

"Anyone can ask the people what they think of Lacayo and Alfredo Cesar (National Assembly first secretary), and many will say they do not even know them, although the Sandinists consider them the cabinet's pragmatic and flexible men," Godoy said ironically.

"Nicaragua is now ruled by four families: the Chamorro, Lacayo, Barrios, and Cesar families. In the foreign service all are related to one another, and in the reorganization of the agroindustrial corporations, the same person (Ricardo Barrios) appears 12 times. There are many more examples like that," he said.

"Lacayo, as he has no declared ideology, disregards politicians and to govern he seeks refuge in his family and friends," Godoy said.

On the subject of forming a "National Salvation Committee," created by Godoy together with the National Opposition Union (UNO) and 11 independent trade unions and businessmen, the vice president said that it is going ahead "although Chamorro did not authorize it, following Lacayo's and Cesar's suggestion."

"The 'committee' was created to back the weak government, which is practically subservient to the Sandinists because of its own frailty. The committee's sole goal is to defend the Constitution with the people at its head," Godoy explained.

"We are getting ready for the third general strike that is planned for September, and Chamorro does not have to grant us permission for us to defend the constitutional order, and seeing she does not want our support we have a right to defend ourselves," Godoy underscored.

He said that the "committee," which is already organized all over the country, even intends preventing violence from spreading, "as occurred during the last strike, where we were on the edge of civil war."

"If the instability spreads, the demobilized 'contras' are going to feel threatened and are not going to remain passive; they are going to once more arm themselves," Godoy said. For Godoy, it could well be that armed "contras" took part in last week's clashes, "but without being organized."

Regarding the Sandinist demands during the recent strike, Godoy said that that opposition party did not plan to overthrow the government "because if they were doing badly when they were a legal government, they would do even worse illegally."

"The Sandinists want to prevent the application of the economic plan, and they try to show that the country cannot be run without them, so they are planning to advance the elections to before 1996, when the Chamorro government is scheduled to end," he said.

Vice President Godoy Interviewed

PM1807135890 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 90 p 9

[Interview with Vice President Godoy by Gilberto Lopes in Managua; date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Lopes] Are you satisfied with the government's response to the crisis?

[Godoy] Obviously not, and I have said so publicly. The government has been too indulgent. In view of her own weakness and not being obeyed by the military organizations, the president should at least have turned to the people and pointed the civilian population in the direction of curbing that military power's excesses.

[Lopes] What is your proposal for resolving the crisis?

[Godoy] The National Opposition Union's Standing Political Council, together with the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, and the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, suggested to the president the formation of a national emergency committee to consolidate the country's stand around the government of national salvation and to force the military, the armed groups, and the rebels to return to the path of legality. That committee's task would be to advise the government on the measures to be adopted in order to resolve the crisis. The Army must also be disarmed as soon as possible. We do not even need to replace it with another. The people are giving an extraordinary demonstration of order in these days of violence in the city of Managua.

[Lopes] In your opinion, are the police also not cooperating with the president?

[Godoy] The police adopted a stance of collaboration with the small rebel groups who are erecting barricades and blocking the traffic in the city's streets. But it is encouraging that the civilian population on their own initiative are dismantling those barricades and making an enormous effort to reach their workplaces, despite the total stoppage of public transport.

[Lopes] What is your opinion of the striking workers' demands?

[Godoy] The aim on the part of the group of trade unions controlled by the Sandinist Front to make changes in the government's economic plan is cynical and hypocritical, because the policy of structural adjustment began under Daniel Ortega's government. At that time, the same trade unions that are now demanding an end to the policy of adjustment were making declarations of support for Ortega's "wise" economic decisions every day. Previously, those measures were "excellent," now they are "terrible," and this seems to me a cynical and hypocritical way to view matters. In any event, the government has already stated that there is no other course for the country's economic recovery but to continue with those measures, and this will obviously mean sacrifices for the whole country.

Daniel Ortega Discusses Workers' Strike

PA1807142290 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Jul 90 p 3

[Text] In an in-depth analysis over the causes that prompted the National Workers' Front, FNT, to declare the recent general strike, Commander Daniel Ortega tells BARRICADA, in an exclusive interview, the main political considerations of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] on the crisis that deeply rocked Nicaraguan society for two consecutive weeks.

Commander Ortega reports the plans of extremist sectors of the UNO [National Opposition Union] headed by Vice President Virgilio Godoy to overthrow the government of Dona Violeta Chamorro and spill the people's blood through the creation of the self-styled "National Salvation Brigades" death squads, which challenge constitutional order and the Nicaraguan people's desire for peace.

[Reporter] What is the FSLN's political view of the crisis caused by the recent general strike declared by the FNT?

[Ortega] The strike was caused by a severe political crisis of large proportions that exceeded what were initially only labor demands. It placed Nicaragua in its most dangerous moment in the years following the victory of the Revolution.

We have certainly experienced serious crises in our confrontations with the United States; the danger of a U.S. invasion has existed all the time. However, I would

say that this was the worst crisis we have ever experienced because there was the threat of major clashes in the cities, and also the threat of a U.S. intervention.

This crisis endangered the enormous effort displayed all these years by the Nicaraguan people, the FSLN, and the FSLN Government in order to lead Nicaragua toward democratic processes, greater stability, and the reprogramming of the country's rebuilding. We had made good progress in this direction; the Esquipulas Agreement and compliance with the same; the process of isolation from the U.S., the contras, and extremist policies; the strengthening of the electoral process and the elections; and the disarmament of the contras. That is, we had dismantled the main elements of tension within Nicaraguan society, which threatened the revolutionary project.

[Reporter] What were the elements that prompted this crisis?

[Ortega] I think that several elements combined prompted the crisis. First, the authoritarianism combined with the lack of experience, which led the government to try to impose its will and veto the positions of others, instead of governing.

The conflict that broke out in July had been dragging on since May, when the government adopted some actions during the May strike. The May strike was not completely resolved. As far as labor issues are concerned, it was formally resolved. However, some ministers took reprisals against the workers, and they were not mature enough to understand that they should have respected the agreements, which caused new tensions among workers.

The most serious elements that the May strike left unresolved were the two decrees issued by the government, which violated the 27 March 1990 Agreements. These two decrees undermine the basic achievements of the revolution.

[Reporter] Even though the strike did not seek the government's ouster, it might have created an impasse. What do you think caused this violence, and what caused the struggle to reach the extent that it did?

[Ortega] There was an accumulation of demands and tensions, both in the countryside and the cities. The countryside faced Decree 10-90, which came up during the strike in May. The government tried to impose its implementation following the strike in May. The seizures of land began in June as a result of the decree's implementation. Then there was the hasty economic policy, which tried to quickly control the inflation and reduce the budget by sacrificing the workers.

This made the conflict explode with elements that were potentially more dangerous that those that caused the strike in May.

The FNT stated its decision in a very sensible way—to declare a strike and start a progressive stoppage that would end in a nationwide stoppage. There was ample time. The government was given the opportunity to rectify and begin to discuss all the problems through a dialogue, without imposing its will.

The lack of response to the dialogue proposal extended the strike. When a strike is prolonged, it either tends to languish and lose momentum, or it reaches new levels of confrontation to achieve its goals. The levels of struggle reached here by the strike were the barricades, meaning that all the people in the neighborhoods and the students supported the workers' demands. The crux of those demands was the defense of the land for those who till it, meaning the defense of the APP [People's Ownership Sector].

A certain amount of demands from different sectors and different areas evolved around that central element.

The main demand was the defense of the workers' land. I stated in a meeting with a group of ATC [Association of Agricultural Workers] comrades on 25 June—when the crisis already prevailed in the countryside—that the FSLN was willing to struggle and defend the nonimplementation of Decree 10-90. We said there that if it was necessary to carry out a nationwide stoppage to defend the nonimplementation of Decree 10-90, then we would carry out a nationwide stoppage.

There were other issues that worried the workers, such as the textile and construction sectors' issues. I would say that those two sectors of our industry began to exert pressure on the workers, requesting their solidarity, to prevent the mass dismissal of more than 7,000 textile workers—most of them women—and more than 15,000 construction workers. We are talking about more than 22,000 families and approximately 125,000 persons who would be affected by unemployment. That is not a secondary issue; it is a very grave problem.

Once the construction sector is affected, the metalworking sector would also be affected, along with the construction material factories and the cement factories. The problem would threaten the security and job stability of thousands of workers, and hundreds of thousands of persons, meaning all these workers' families.

[Reporter] Approximately 80,000 workers participated in the strike....

[Ortega] Up to 100,000 workers participated in the strike.

[Reporter] The strike critics claim that the methods the strikers used in Managua, such as barricades, were somehow the expression of a policy that divides and confronts the Nicaraguan people.

[Ortega] I guess that kind of interpretation is a risk to be faced. Some government officials have grabbed that assessment as a lever with which to dilute the results of the strike, but the truth is that the workers want to work. They are the ones most interested in working, and the ones least interested in strikes.

The strike was initiated by the government with its economic policies. The workers are against strikes. The Sandinist Front is against strikes and wants the workers to work. The government, however, is pushing the workers into unemployment and, therefore, to strike.

This situation forced the workers to carry out a very militant strike movement to hold back the government's policy that was threatening everybody.

I would say that the actions carried out by the workers—the strike and the barricades—served to spur national awareness and to produce government consciousness so that it would put its feet on the ground and search for a more prudent economic policy: As a result of the tense and dangerous situation that ensued, the government decided not only to satisfy the demands of the workers, including the demand to suspend Decree 10-90, but also to open a national dialogue to discuss social and economic issues. I think this is a fact that must be declared essential because it is through a national dialogue on economic and social matters that the basis can be established for the government's economic policy.

[Reporter] How responsible was the Sandinist Front during the strike? Some say that the Front was directing it and that the Front negotiated the way out of the strike.

[Ortega] The Sandinist Front, as the country's largest and most important party, has responsibilities. It has to defend revolutionary achievements and the interests of the workers, and it has to contribute to the country's stability.

We, in representation of the Sandinist Front, had been discussing the land issue with the government. The land issue and Decree 10-90 were of interest not only to the ATC but also to the entire nation because it was an achievement of the revolution. I had met with Minister of the Presidency Antonio Lacayo, and we had been making progress in the search for a solution that would not affect fundamental achievements of the Revolution.

We were also talking to workers to express our full support for the agricultural workers' struggle to defend their land. Our commitment consisted in assuring the workers that the FSLN was willing to join a general strike to defend their land.

The FNT had been discussing not only the land problem but also a great number of problems stemming from the government's economic policy. The FNT then decided to go on a general strike, before the scheduled gradual strikes, to find a solution to the existing problems.

The FSLN expressed its position nine days after the strike had begun. It expressed support for the workers, and, in view of the government's inflexible position and the development of the strike, the FSLN demanded that the government resume the dialogue. We did not propose to oust the government; we proposed to resume the dialogue.

We never took over the workers' role with regard to the workers' demands. Our role was of a political nature aiming to bring the government and the workers close to reaching a solution to the workers' demands. This necessarily implied holding a dialogue.

We were able to persuade the government, and finally Antonio Lacayo summoned Ministers Francisco Rosales, Silvio de Franco, Sequeira [not further identified], and Francisco Mayorga, as well as Vice Minister Leonel Gutierrez, and they began talks with the FNT. At that time, the agreement was virtually ready to be signed because we had been holding previous contacts. It was an indirect dialogue that began on 8 July at 2300, when I delivered to Lacayo the document containing the workers' demands. The indirect dialogue between the government and the workers began at that time.

An indirect dialogue with the ATC also began at that time, to assess the leasing of land. In other words, the FSLN was not going to make decisions on behalf of the workers, but was playing a role in the search for a dialogue to solve the conflict.

[Reporter] However, how could the contra military forces that acted, and which had never been in the capital, change the future of political coexistence in the country? What is the new situation following the strike?

[Ortega] I believe that the strike had very positive results. Generally speaking, we can say with absolute certainty that the benefits are for Nicaragua, that the government was not defeated, and instead intransigent and radical positions were defeated. We can say that dialogue, negotiation, and solutions within the civic and democratic framework of the civilian society we have been building during the past 10 years in Nicaragua prevailed.

On the other hand, however, there was a seditious outbreak, the development of which cannot be tolerated. We cannot look at this outbreak as an isolated case. The creation of the so-called "Committee of National Salvation" promoted by the vice president of the republic, the National Assembly's president, and Cosep's [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] president shows the intentions of extremist groups who believe that in Nicaragua Sandinists must be beheaded and murdered.

This plan is accompanied by specific actions. One of those actions was carried out through Radio Corporacion, which acted as a mouthpiece for those extremist groups and a base for terrorist and criminal groups. Radio Corporacion was transformed from a medium that broadcasts ideas into an instrument of contempt and of sedition against the nation, the government, and the people.

It was not only used to insult the president of the Republic and the Sandinists, but also to issue threats. It was a place where military bands and criminal UNO extremists were grouped. I am not referring to the contras, which have already disappeared, but to the

other counterrevolution that existed here without engaging in military activities.

The groups that joined that movement did so under a political proposal: the one headed by Godoy together with Miriam Arguello, Cosep, and the CPT [Permanent Workers' Congress], which is aimed at overthrowing the government and then seeking ways to eliminate Sandinism. That is an extremist proposal that would only result in a confrontation of greater dimensions in Nicaragua. In the long run, they would not win, and the entire country would be at risk.

Godoy and Aleman are in that group; in other words, it is made up of Somozists and extremists who are organizing a territorial network of armed groups.

[Reporter] Are you referring to the "National Salvation Brigades?"

[Ortega] Yes, those are the "National Salvation Brigades," which they are trying to cover up under the name "Civic Brigades," which in reality are intended to be armed brigades.

[Reporter] Then what would be the role of the contras, of the Nicaraguan Resistance in that movement?

[Ortega] None. We have clear information from people who belonged to the contras. In Chontales, for example, we know of people who were members of the contras, but joined the peasants once they became aware that they were being threatened with losing their land, because they, too, are peasants. The main former contra leaders were not involved in the conflict. We have even heard that "Franklin" was near a place that was occupied by the strikers. A barricade was mounted in that area, and he was never threatened by the strikers nor did he assume an attitude against the strikers.

If there were any subversive actions against the government and the country's stability during the strike, they were promoted by the so-called Council of National Salvation and Radio Corporacion. I believe that the government should not permit the development of such activities.

[Reporter] Regarding the national dialogue, you think it has to have a social nature. What is the FSLN's position regarding the government's proposal?

[Ortega] We totally agree with this dialogue. I believe it is urgent that this dialogue is held, and the sooner the better, because the economic policies are already in motion and are being questioned by all the sectors, by the workers, producers, merchants, and the whole population. Hence, this country demands a dialogue on a socioeconomic topic so that the economic policy may have a minimum consensus.

[Reporter] Which points do the FSLN believe should be discussed?

[Ortega] First, the repeal of Decree 11-90, because its implementation is imminent. While that decree remains, the stability of the country is in jeopardy, because it encompasses more than Decree 10-90. While 10-90 threatened the land, 11-90 threatens the land, industry, commerce, housing, and lots; in other words, it threatens larger sectors of the population than Decree 10-90 did.

Above all, the mixed economy principle must be defined. In it, the social sector must be on a par with the private sector. This principle, which is in the Constitution, says that both have to continue to develop.

Once this point is solved, the economic policy will have to be discussed as to how far it must go regarding cutting the budget, cutting social programs, denying subsidies, and denying the population's basic services and demands. We do not oppose economic measures, but they must be applied with justice and equality, with benefits for all and with sacrifices for all as well.

[Reporter] For the FSLN congress, what repercussions do the strike and the national dialogue have?

[Ortega] To start, in the congress that will begin on 19 July the FSLN will collect the worries of the different sectors of the Nicaraguan people to incorporate them into the FSLN's program. The main thing in the congress is to listen to the people, not to substitute them with cadres.

We will explain that very clearly so the people may participate, whether they are militants, affiliated or not, and so they may, with no limitations, contribute their opinions, which are essential for the FSLN to be able to discuss its program. The program cannot be thought of outside of reality. The reality is there, in society. We cannot set workers here, peasants there, but must have an FSLN with workers, peasants, merchants, transporters.

Regarding the strike, its lesson is that the FSLN is still a solid, cohesive, belligerent force. Those who after elections thought the FSLN was dead will have already realized that the FSLN has been resurrected and, in the last few days, has accumulated great moral and political s.rength. With correct guidance throughout the congress, that strength will bring out a stronger, more solid FSLN—an FSLN more in accord with Nicaraguan reality.

Foreign Minister Dreyfus Visiting Tehran

LD1707182590 Tehran IRNA in English 1653 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Text] Tehran, July 17, IRNA—Iran's Ambassador to Nicaragua Reza Haj Zargar-Bashi met Monday [16 July] with Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Cooperation [title as received] Enrique Dreyfus.

Bilateral and international relations were among discussions held between the two.

Informing the minister of Tehran-Baghdad peace talks, Zargar-Bashi referred to mutual ties and expressed the

readiness of his government for expansion of ties between Tehran and Managua.

He also presented a message of the Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to his Nicaraguan counterpart, inviting him to visit Iran.

Dreyfus thanked the envoy for Velayati's message and hoped that he would make the visit within the next months.

He also sent a message for his Iranian counterpart calling for strengthening and expansion of bilateral ties.

Dreyfus stressed that Nicaragua would never lose its friends and "our ties will continue to ever expand."

Commentary on Letter to President Chamorro

PA1907021390 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Station commentary read by Gilberto Cuadra, president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, Cosep]

[Text] Today I received a copy of the letter sent by Elliott Abrams, former Reagan administration U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-american affairs, to President Violeta Chamorro. The contents of the letter were published by THE WASHINGTON TIMES on 23 May, 1990. Mr. Abrams recommendations are actually the same ideas and thoughts we have tried to convey to the president in the sense that [words indistinct] who elected her, to seek the support of the people who gave her a clear mandate on the changes needed. Because people were dissatisfied with the previous government [words indistinct] wanted a complete change and wanted to move from the state-run economy to a market economy.

People did not want to have a totalitarian government. They did not want the state to compete with businessmen; they wanted other things. People wanted Violeta Chamorro to implement changes through the government plan presented by the UNO [National Opposition Union]. I do not understand why, but it seems that President Chamorro has been moving away from those who put her in power and has virtually fallen into the arms of the armed political group, which people rejected with their votes.

Therefore, Elliott Abrams' message is straightforward. He referred to the circumstances that caused the first strike in the country. The second strike, as they called it, was not actually a strike. It was an insurrection through which a political party attempted to reach the government which was about to collapse. Those who promoted the revolt were aware that they could not create a new government that would have credibility at the domestic and international level. They were also aware that they would be setting the bases for a new civil war. Therefore, the government was on the verge of a chaotic situation. Those involved in the revolt basically wanted to force the government to hold negotiations and to make political rather than salary concessions.

We, as part of the National Salvation Committee, have made the same recommendations Elliott Abrams made to President Chamorro. We are fully aware that the country and the government must be rescued—not just because Violeta de Chamorro is the president but because [five-second break in reception].

Broadcasts of 'Extravision' Newscast To Resume

PA1807210590 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] The television newscast "Extravision" will return to the air on Monday [23 July] at 1930, if its time is not changed.

Yesterday, Danilo Lacayo, secretary of press and information of the Presidency, called Comrade Manuel Espinoza, director of "Extravision," to tell him that the suspension of the newscast had already been lifted.

In the morning, Carlos Briceno, director of the National Television System, had appeared before a National Assembly commission to justify the suspension of "Extravision" and even raised serious charges against Comrade Espinoza. Briceno said "Extravision" was not being aired because it was a Sandinist newscast.

Radio Stations Reportedly Receive Threats

PA1907030990 Managua Sistema Nacional Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Text] The terrorist attack carried out against Radio Corporacion by unidentified persons who destroyed the radio station's antennas and power plant in Laguna de Jiloa has been followed by threats against other independent radio stations—Radio El Pensamiento and Radio Catolica.

Radio El Pensamiento, owned by Alan Tefel, has been visited by unidentified people who used firearms to threaten its owner. Tefel also reported that a group of young men last night climbed on the roof of his radio station in Altamira to bring down the antenna.

[Begin Tefel recording] Last Friday two people came here and threw rocks at the radio station. They wore red and black [the colors of the Sandinist banner] handkerchiefs. That morning, a man with a German-made pistol stood in the corner for a while. A woman kept telling him: Don't do it! Don't do it!

Marcelino, the watchman, alerted me about this situation. I went into the radio station and the man remained outside for a while.

Yesterday evening several people came to the radio station to throw rocks at it. They climbed onto the roof of the building and began pulling at the coaxial cable of our FM antenna to pull it off.

I believe this is an aggression against this radio station. I can see the danger of Radio El Pensamiento going through the same experience of Radio Corporacion. So I called the police. A police patrol unit came, and they asked us to stop sending the S.O.S. we were broadcasting, asking the authorities to put a halt to this type of situation.

The policemen said that we were alarming the people. What we wanted to do was prevent situations that could produce more violence. Setting fire to this radio station, which is one of the most popular methods, would produce an immediate reaction throughout the country. [end recording]

The problem with Radio Catolica is different: Power is often cut off in its transmissions cabins and in its repeating stations in (Robenia). Alberto Carballo, general manager of this radio station, has reported that it was not until noon today that they were able to go on the air after three days during which the Nicaraguan Institute of Energy [INE] had suspended its service to the radio station.

[Begin Carballo recording] In the past few days, Radio Catolica has been enduring anomalies or problems related to electrical energy failures in our transmitting plants.

Recently, on 15 June, we reported the break of a line where our plants are located. This matter was not taken care of by INE until 18 June in the afternoon—that is, with a delay of almost four or five days.

This past weekend we reported having some problems in the transmission plants area again, but our problem was not resolved until today at 1200. [end recording]

Panama

8 Former FDP Officers Summoned to Trial

PA1907001590 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 18 Jul 90 pp 1,26

[Report by Florencio Galvez F.]

[Text] Guillermina McDonalds, penal branch first district attorney, has summoned eight officers loyal to deposed General Manuel Antonio Noriega to stand trial, after noting their responsibility for human rights abuses against several officers involved in the "16 March 1988 foiled coup attempt." Lieutenant Colonel Fernando Quezada has filed lawsuits against the eight officers.

Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, who is currently under arrest in a U.S jail on drug trafficking and money laundering charges, has been described as the mastermind of the tortures inflicted on Lt. Col. Fernando Quezada.

Other officers who will be brought to stand trial are Guillermo Wong, former chief of the G-2 [Panama Defense Forces military intelligence branch]; Felipe "Pipe" Camargo Anaya, Manuel Sieiro Murgas [Noriega's brother-in-law], Jorge Olivardia, Benjamin Solis Gonzalez, Marxio Herazo, Luis Del Cid (currently under arrest in Miami), and Lester Campos.

Lt. Col. Fernando Quezada and Major Jaime Benitez, officer of the "Urraca" Military Company, were arrested at 0900 on 16 March 1988 in the so-called Yellow Room of the G-3 for allegedly conspiring against Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The coupist staff officers, headed by Leonidas Macias, Fernando Quezada, Jaime Benitez, and Renato Famiglietti, among others, were tortured by G-2 soldiers headed by Major Felipe Camargo Anaya. They suffered physical and psychological abuse.

Camargo applied electric shocks to Lt. Col. Fernando Quezada throughout the night on 16 March 1988; he even hit him in the head with a steel helmet.

According to the preliminary proceedings in this criminal case, Sergeant Lester Campos "hit" various parts of Quezada's body "with a rubber hose." Quezada joined the Public Force [FP] after the 20 December U.S. invasion.

The actions of these soldiers violate several articles of the penal code, among them article 310, which reads: "He who commands or belongs to any international organization dedicated to the trafficking of drugs or people will be punished with 10-15 years in prison."

The same sanction will be applied to those who violate international human right dispositions recognized and endorsed by the Republic of Panama.

LA PRENSA Publishes Diaz Herrera Letter

PA1807202090 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Jul 90 p22

[Open letter from Caracas by former Defense Forces Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera to First Vice President Ricardo Arias Calderon; date not given—quotation marks as published]

[Text] Ricardo Arias Calderon
Minister of Government and Justice
Panama
Dear Sir:

I am writing you this open letter without any intention of bothering you. It has been impossible for me to contact you. Magistrate Chen Barria and Miss Lasso can testify to my many phone calls. Before this, while Noriega was still in power, I tried to coordinate with you some aspects of opposition to the dictator. I only managed to speak to your wife in Miami.

I am not a political friend of the Christian Democrats, but neither do I consider myself their enemy. I have some friends and relatives in the party ranks. When I was a second

lieutenant starting my professional career, we did not know each other. I believe that in those days you were studying in Europe or some other foreign area. In those days I was greatly angered when the erstwhile National Guard (in other words, its commanders) ordered the repression of a political demonstration by "a small group of agitators." I believe it was during the 1964 electoral campaign. I recall the leader was persecuted, and I believe arrested for several hours. The leader of that allegedly subversive group was none other than world-famous physician, Dr. Antonio Gonzalez Revilla, a founder of the Panamanian Christian Democratic Party.

When I was a boy, in my hometown, Santiago, I used to admire Henriquez Navarro, a dedicated and humane doctor. I believe he is also a founder of the now strong party that you lead.

I have been told that you were displeased at the concepts expressed in my book "Panama, Much More Than Noriega," which I wrote in Caracas, after my accusations, imprisonment, and exile. I cannot hide my sense of criticism nor my controversial nature. Just imagine how much I suffered repressing my emotions within the parameters of an inflexible military discipline.

One of my nephews recently reproached me because his military career has been destroyed because of me. He is Zorcel Diaz Herrera. He was the first officer, after me in 1987, who as a second lieutenant on active duty, openly defied the dictator and who also suicidally risked his life to overthrow him.

He reproached me, perhaps justifiably, because he was named Diaz Herrera; when he returned from the United States he was forced to work several months at the Renacer Penitentiary. He was never paid and his appointment was never signed. Other young civilians who risked their lives together with me and my family during the well-known events of June and July 1987, when we were savagely attacked on 27 June, three years ago, have also faced problems in getting government jobs.

It is no secret, neither am I saying anything new when I repeat what some Panamanians are saying: "that Ricardo Arias Calderon is arrogant." I cannot vouch for it. Besides the times I saw you at public meetings in Panama, when I was part of the government, when people also used to say that "I was arrogant," the only time I have spoken with you personally was when I went to greet you patriotically in Caracas, at the Tamanaco Hotel, during an international forum against the Noriega regime.

I was with you for a few moments during the lunch. Reporter Luis Estibi and his wife were present. During the "final push" against the dictatorship, I heard of your actions, from Panamanians, among them Gabriel Lewis Galaindo and Jose Blandon, who told me they had frequent conversations with you.

In those days, when we were frustrated at not being able to overthrow the tyrant who was bleeding our country, we all spoke of unity.

After the tragic military invasion, the tardy and extreme product of our actions of June 1987, I disinterestedly called several high officials in Panama to urge them to work patriotically, and to place myself at the orders of my country. I managed to greet President Endara, Vice President Ford, and Education Minister Ada Gordon, among others. I never received any reply from your office. I have spoken with several legislators, including members of your party.

The honorable threat that some sectors of your regime have made, that they can make me serve the rest of the sentence imposed on me by Noriega's judges, has caused me to concentrate on my work and studies in my exile here in Venezuela. I have many distinguished friends here besides President Carlos Andres Perez. High-ranking Christian Democratic leaders like Luis Herrera Campins have granted me the honor of inviting me to their homes. The former president was even one of the sponsors at the presentation of my book. Governor Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, Humberto Calderon Baroti, and Abdon Vivas Teran, all of them outsanding national leaders, are my friends and respect me. They belong to the Copei [Social Christian Party], which has similar principles as your party.

Panama cannot progress with hatred, neither my hatred nor anyone else's. I would like to believe in the words of my friend Billy Ford, with whom I spoke several times during the Noriega era. He told me during a recent phone call: "Roberto, reconciliation is for real." I realize that at the end of a stormy era like the one Panama has just experienced, few people are willing to set aside human hatred and rancor. There are moving passages in the biography of Bolivar by Indalecio Lievano Agurirre, noted Colombian historian and diplomat, now deceased, especially when he as a Colombian talks about a Venezuelan.

I hereby quote a brief passage ascribed to a conversation between a by then depressed and moribund Liberator and General Posada Gutierrez. Gen. Posada describes the moment thus: "On one of the afternoons on which I was privileged to be invited to his table, we went for a walk on the estate (Funcha). His step was slow and labored, his voice so low that one had to strain to hear it. He chose to walk along the banks of the stream that meandered silently through the picturesque countryside, and, with arms crossed, he paused to look into the stream, the mirror of his life. How long (he asked) will it take this water to flow into the immense ocean, as a man in the penury of the grave seeps into the earth from which he came? And Bolivar continued, according to Posada Gutierrez, who was telling the tale: "Suddenly, pressing his hands to his temples, he exclaimed in a tremulous voice: My glory! My glory! Why do they snatch it from me? Why do they slander me?...Then he complained about Paez and other friends...

The greatest hero of America, of whom statues have been erected outside Venezuela, even in Washington and Moscow, was already sipping from the chalice of ingratitude. And when his friends and compatriots thrust him

into isolation and exile, Bolivar received human charity from a Spaniard, Don Joaquin de Mier. How ironic!...and he the greatest enemy of the Spanish empire.

San Martin, the second great liberator, fared no better. When he almost died, penniless, in a hospital after having contracted the cholera that plagued Europe, he was saved by an old acquaintance, the opulent banker Aguado. Generously, the banker bought him a small country home on the banks of the Seine. Another Spaniard also helped him, and as you know, Mr. Minister, it is very bad to speak of the military in Panama these days, and it is enough to remember the axis of Christianity, Jesus, who was crucified, not so much by the Romans as by his own countrymen, including the priests.

Every politician must learn from these examples. That is why I try to do so. You are at the top now.

I almost forgot, Mr. Minister, some requests to be made of you based on my rights as a Panamanian and on the constitutional precept that maintains that "there are no prerogatives or privileges." I would appreciate your answering the following:

1. What is my legal status in the Correctional Department (jails) that is directly under your command? To help in this matter, I add that you should look into how I was taken from the Modelo Jail to a Venezuelan airplane that left the Air Force terminal on 24 December 1987 and brought me to Caracas. The president at the time was Eric Delvalle and the real ruler was Noriega. The files of the Modelo jail, which should also be in Washington, contain records of my departure, and the Correctional Department should also have a record of it. I was given a little card stamped "PARDONED."

2. Having been an officer of the Republic for almost 27 years, do I have a right to paid retirement? And do my services to the country to remove the dictator, almost at the cost of my life, entitle me to payment of my wages from June 1987 to date? Some lawyers have told me that I should not waste the time to ask these questions of your office, where they say I am viewed as an enemy. That was not how I viewed you when you warmly congratulated me in my home in the Golf neighborhood on 6 June 1987.

Moreover, one's rights are inalienable.

As I write this letter on this Sunday in Caracas, I close with a quotation from the New Testament (John 6:30-47):

(Verse 37) "All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out. (Verse 38) For I came down from Heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of Him that sent me."

Very truly yours,

From Caracas I authorize the publication of this public letter.

Signed: Roberto Melanio Diaz Herrera

Cedula 9-46-660

Human Rights Official Concerned About Refugees

PA1907030890 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1632 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Text] Caracas, 17 Jul (DPA)— Venezuelan Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, president of the OAS Human Rights Commission, has expressed concern about human rights in Panama and the current situation in the refugee camps in that country.

Bruni Celli told the Venezuelan press that an unspecified number of survivors of the U.S. attack on the densely populated El Chorrillo neighborhood in Panama City are still living in refugee camps while waiting for government help.

Bruni Celli visited Panama with the OAS Human Rights Commission last week and met with President Guillermo Endara, legal authorities, and political and labor organizations.

Although the commission's report must still be approved by the OAS, Bruni Celli criticized the fact that the government has not answered the demands from many refugees who lost their houses during the attack on the Defense Forces' headquarters in El Chorrillo in December.

The OAS representative said the government has yet to respond to charges about missing people and the responsibility for summary executions.

The OAS commission received reports about the existence of common graves in which victims of the invasion were buried.

"Our attention was particularly drawn to the fact that an attempt was always made to turn the discussion toward a comparison between what occurred before (prior to the ousting of General Manuel Antonio Noriega) and what occurs now," Bruni Celli said.

Nevertheless, he added, in broad sectors of Panamanian society there is a deep desire for dialogue, self-determination, and democracy.

To describe the situation created by the U.S. invasion as a "liberation process" is not only false but "in no way does it contribute to peace, national dignity, and Panama's definite return to democracy."

SIP Communique Rejects Government's Program

PA1907033390 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jul 90 p 7A

[Communique issued by the Association of Panamanian Industrialists, SIP, in Panama City on 17 July]

[Text] Association of Panamanian Industrialists General Assembly Communique:

The SIP, aware of its responsibility before all Panamanians and especially before the 60,000 workers and their families who make their living thanks to the jobs provided by the Panamanian industrial sector, believes it is its duty to publicly state its views regarding the so-called National Strategy for the Development and Modernization of the Economy, which both in its form and substance is extremely similar to the Programs of Structural Adjustment designed by the World Bank and the IMF. At a given time, previous Panamanian regimes tried to impose those programs on our country and obtained ill-fated results for our economy.

The National Strategy for the Development and Modernization of the Economy begins by stating that Panama is an expensive country and erroneously attributes that situation to the fact that both the industrial and agricultural sectors are inefficient and enjoy excessive protection. The program, however, does not provide any necessary and specific solutions to the problems created by the extremely high electricity and water tariffs and the onerous fuel prices and transportation fares, in addition to the punitive tariffs that prevail in the port services, where the government would have an opportunity to preach by setting an example.

In order to solve the critical economic, fiscal, and social situation the country is experiencing, we need will, determination, and the ability to know how to correct our faults and devise plans and programs that have the support of all the sectors of our economy. We need programs that seek progress and the well-being that all Panamanians long for.

We insist that no plan will be successful if it ignores the object and subject of economic development: the Panamanian people in all their dimensions and conditions. Although seemingly perfect and infallible in theory, economic models and figures written down on paper will never work and will probably cause serious imbalances if they are not adapted to the realities and idiosyncrasies of the various peoples.

Thus, it is worrisome to see that the current government is unable—generally for political reasons—to make extremely important changes in the public sector that are key and essential elements for our economic development and that should be made before the said plan is implemented, if it has any possibility of success.

Consequently, within this new democratic atmosphere, we urge the government to design coherent and realistic policies and build new structures over what we already have. To do that, it is absolutely necessary to adopt a policy that encourages investors, managers, and workers—each of them in their fair proportion—to make their best efforts to lead this country toward the peace, progress, and prosperity for which we all struggled during our actions against the dictatorship, while others remained comfortably at the sidelines of the struggle for freedom, justice, and democracy.

SIP

[Signed] Jose Chirino, president

Nehal Singh, secretary general

Panama, 17 July 1990

Argentina

Chile Asked To Join Trade Commission

PY1807222490 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1745 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (EFE)—It was reported today in Buenos Aires that the Argentine Government has asked Chile to join the Argentine-Brazilian commission that will formally negotiate the creation of a free trade zone in America as proposed by President George Bush.

Diplomatic sources have told the Buenos Aires newspaper EL CRONISTA that the petition was submitted on 17 July by the Argentine delegation that left for Santiago to sign a bilateral economic agreement with Chilean authorities.

Argentine authorities have invited their Chilean counterparts to participate in an August meeting of Argentine and Brazilian foreign and economy ministers in Brasilia to prepare an answer to President Bush's "Initiative for the Americas."

After meetings in Buenos Aires at the beginning of July, Presidents Carlos Menem and Fernando Collor de Melio of Argentina and Brazil, agreed on the meetings to be held in Brasilia. They also announced the 1995 implementation of a common market between the two countries.

The sources added that the Chilean participation in these discussions will strengthen the position of southern cone countries (Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay) should the free trade plan proposed by Bush, among other measures, be implemented to promote Latin American economic growth.

Negotiations conducted by Chilean Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley to sign a bilateral economic agreement with the United States are worrying the Argentine authorities who want Chile to join the integration process initiated with Brazil and, to a lesser extent, with Uruguay since 1985.

After the meeting the two presidents will hold in Santiago, Argentina and Chile will sign an economic cooperation agreement by the end of August 1990.

The Chileans want Argentina to drastically reduce import duties and to improve bilateral trade conditions. In 1989 this trade reached $500 million, with a deficit for Chile of some $300 million.

According to these sources, the Chilean proposal stresses the country's intention to sell and purchase goods and services in accordance with free market rules, preventing "pressure" by sectors that defend protectionism from affecting bilateral trade.

Chile is also interested in establishing special investment rules for enterprises from the two countries that might be created. For this, Argentina will have to repeal restrictions imposed on foreign investments in border areas.

Argentina and Chile, with 3,500 km of common border, want to reactivate the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1984 to end the border conflict at the southernmost tip of the continent.

Dienstbier Departs; Cavallo Discusses Integration

PY1807171890 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1509 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (TELAM)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo today categorically denied that Uruguay has been "excluded" from the integration process in which Argentina and Brazil are jointly working, adding that Latin American countries who want to join in "will be welcomed."

Cavallo reported that he talked on the phone yesterday with his Uruguayan counterpart, Hector Gros Espiell, to whom he expressed the Argentine and Brazilian Governments' "willingness" to welcome Uruguay, Chile, and other Latin American countries in this initiative.

Asked about the issue at the metropolitan airport, Minister Cavallo said that "Uruguay, Chile, and other countries who want to join this integration process will be welcomed. They can join the talks and the preliminary negotiations as soon as they wish."

Cavallo and other high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials today saw off CSSR Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier, who at 1045 boarded the Tango-02 presidential plane that took him to the Ezeiza airport.

Cavallo categorically stated that "Uruguay has already participated in the previous stage, when the objectives were established. What we are now doing is setting an earlier deadline for the practical implementation of the integration process. In no way has Uruguay been excluded."

In response to a question from journalists, Cavallo reiterated that "Uruguayan political and economic sectors should feel no concern in this regard," thus dismissing the fears allegedly expressed by various Uruguayan sectors.

As for the so-called "Bush proposal," Cavallo said that "there is an idea to meet in Brasilia to agree on common negotiating terms with the United States, specifying deadlines and the methodology for negotiations."

He ruled out the possibility of Presidents Carlos Menem and Fernando Collor traveling to the United States for the negotiations: "The idea is to negotiate at the level of ministers of foreign affairs and economy," Cavallo said.

British Ambassador Comments on Falklands

PY1807152890 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1431 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (TELAM)—British Ambassador John Hamilton Humphrey Maud presented his credentials to Argentine President Carlos Menem this morning. Maud said that his government has "a very good disposition" toward its Argentine counterpart.

Asked about the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, Maud said "this subject should not be discussed at this time." He noted, however, that he is in favor of discussing trade relations between the two countries.

Maud made these remarks upon leaving the main building of the Olivos Residence, where he presented his credentials to and conferred with President Menem for 15 minutes.

Montoneros Group Asks To Meet U.S. Ambassador

PY1907010490 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2350 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (DYN) — The Montoneros faction headed by Fernando Vaca Narvaja and Roberto Perdia today decided to request an audience with U.S. Ambassador Terence Todman in order to inform him of the activities of that group in Argentina. [passage omitted]

Vaca Narvaja and Perdia released a document in which they have summarized the conclusions of the second meeting of the Federal Board that was held 15-17 July in the city of Rosario.

At the same time it has been learned that they have started a series of contacts with officials, politicians, and union leaders to explain the group's position on social and economic matters, and to work the contacts for a meeting with Todman before the arrival of U.S. President George Bush, which is scheduled for this coming September. [passage omitted]

* UCR To Play Aggressive Opposition Role

90SM0148D Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 14 Jun 90 p 14

[Article by Hernan Pereyra]

[Text] When radicalists [UCR: Radical Civic Union] and Peronists meet again this week for a new round of political talks, the government ruling party's representatives will encounter unwonted opposition from the radicalists, as a result of the almost absolute triumph, within the UCR, of the positions spearheaded by former President Raul Alfonsin.

A plenary session of the party's national committee defined the UCR's opposition role, by adopting positions of the Alfonsinists, thus presaging a hardening of the party's opposition toward the Menem Administration, labeled by the UCR as "reactionary and conservative."

Eduardo Angeloz's supporters surrendered without a fight: They did not bring up the concurring aspects of the economic plan, nor did they make references to privatizations. Nor was the governor of Cordoba [Angeloz], who three weeks ago called for an internal debate, present at any of the meetings held by the radicalists from Thursday through Saturday.

Advisers close to Raul Alfonsin stated that "el Pocho [Angeloz] is not interested in the party's internal debate. To militants he appears as a loser, but as we know, society is not very concerned with this debate, and Angeloz is directing his efforts more toward his image on the outside."

Raul Alfonsin himself worked on the documents approved by the national committee's plenary assembly. He asked Raul Alconda Sempe, Horacio Jaunarena, Francisco Diez (Dante Caputo's former private secretary), and Gregorio Pomar, for papers on various subjects, such as the pact with the Administration, social and economic policy, and corruption. He personally incorporated them in the 13-page report he presented to the party meeting.

To this report he added a separate document of unprecedented harshness directed toward the Menem Administration, which was approved as the meeting's concluding statement. On Saturday, in an interview with SOMOS, an adviser to Alfonsin stated that the essence of the Alfonsinist stance is that the UCR "will not be a party to any pact which supports engineer Alsogaray's policy, nor will it sit down to debate the public administration's working hours. We want an agreement on basic issues."

The Alfonsinists' self-imposed restraints are intended to avoid repeating the Peronists' performance as the opposition, in other words: The Alfonsinists want neither to engage in "cannibalism" with the Administration, nor to fall meekly in line with Administration policies.

Alfonsin's unopposed victory within the UCR will harden the tenor of any dialogue with the Administration. It has been said that such dialogue will have to follow, but only if there is an agreement to address important issues. Otherwise, a battle will ensue.

* Angeloz Warns of Possible Social Unrest

90SM0148C Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Jun 90 p 5

[Article: "Angeloz Concerned Over Possible 'Upheaval'"]

[Text] Mendoza (NA)—Eduardo Cesar Angeloz, governor of Cordoba, expressed his concern over the possibility of an "upheaval" of a social nature, criticized

General Martin Bonnet, army chief of staff, and, in harsh words, reproached the "carapintadas" [pejorative reference to the military] sectors.

The UCR [Radical Civic Union] leader urged President Carlos Menem and Raul Alfonsin, leader of the UCR radicalist wing, to "put aside their differences in order to arrive at an agreement on policy," since, on the Argentine political scene, they are unquestionably the two major poles."

"I am deeply concerned about the prevailing social situation in the country at this time," said Angeloz, and he did not rule out the possibility that "unless clear signs of a recovery are perceived in time, social upheavals could result, with very grave consequences."

The governor of Cordoba, in an interview with the daily LOS ANDES, warned that "economic stability is of no use at all, if it is not accompanied by provisions for economic growth, allowing the living standard of the population to be raised."

He also referred to the issue of the pardoning of former military commanders, asserting that, "Although the granting of pardons is a prerogative of the president of the Republic, in no way can the judicial authority be ignored."

He added that the judicial authority had, "appropriately, handed down exemplary convictions against those who had violated human rights," and remarked that, "It is possible that with the passage of time, people will forget, but the guilt of those who have been convicted can never be washed away."

The former presidential candidate declared that he absolutely did not agree with General Bonnet's latest comments on the issue of pardons for and grievances against the former military commanders, and again censured the "carapintadas" sectors, stating that "in attempting to achieve their ends through the use of force, they had conspired against democracy."

Entente

He regretted that he was not very "optimistic" as to an early resumption of the dialogue in quest of a political agreement, but he felt that "as soon as possible, there should be an entente among the major political parties aimed at strengthening democracy, and reversing the economic and social crisis."

"However," he added, "I think there are subjective factors that tend to prevent a constructive dialogue between the leading government party and the UCR."

He pointed out that, "There is no question that on the Argentine political scene there are two major poles: Menem and Alfonsin. But I believe I recognize in their public statements a kind of mutual refusal to take a short cut toward a major agreement among the parties."

"This is why I presume to cordially urge Drs. Menem and Alfonsin to bridge their differences," said Angeloz.

In conclusion, he predicted that, in the 1991 elections, the UCR "is certain to prevail in some very important districts, such as Cordoba, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, the Federal Capital, Mendoza and Misiones."

New Defense Policy To Restructure Armed Forces

PY1907020890 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2322 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (DYN) — The Defense Ministry has instructed the Armed Forces to draft and submit to that ministry before the end of the year their proposals for reformulating and modernizing the military structures, as well as an update of their hypothesis regarding conflicts for defining a new national defense policy.

At the same time, Defense Minister Humberto Romero ratified that the program of progressive recovery of military salary will continue on the basis of monthly increases amounting to 50 percent above the inflation rate until they reach their historical level with the salaries of judges and congressmen.

The ministry's instructions are based on the recent steps made by the Argentine Government in its policy of regional integration and the military rapprochement with Great Britain after the resumption of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Defense Ministry sources told DYN that the rapid integration process with Brazil, which could be extended to Chile in a short time, and the rapprochement with the United Kingdom imply significant changes in Argentina's geopolitics.

The sources also highlighted the need to restructure and modernize the Armed Forces, whose operational capability decreased significantly after the Malvinas War. They explained that due to this, the Armed Forces have been instructed to thoroughly evaluate the situation and give an answer about the country's new defense strategy.

Meanwhile, military sources have told DYN that the ministry has instructed the Army, Navy, and Air Force to study and define the programs for transforming and rationalizing their structures to respond efficiently to the new defense policy.

In October and November 1990 the studies will be submitted to the Defense Ministry, which will harmonize them and provide the funding needed to implement them in next year's budget, the sources stated.

Ministry sources indicated that the necessary funds to implement the new defense programs will basically come from the sale of properties and companies, which are currently being processed and handed over to the private sector, that are owned by the Defense Ministry.

* Menem, Bonnet Discuss Military Issues

90SM0148B Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Jun 90 p 4

[Article: "Behind Scenes of General Bonnet, President Menem Meeting"]

[Text] Details obtained by LA PRENSA prior to the meeting between the nation's president, Dr. Carlos Menem, and Major General, Martin Felix Bonnet, army chief of staff, confirmed initial information this newspaper had previously received, in anticipation of the repercussions the president's comments would probably have, making it necessary for General Bonnet to request a meeting with him.

Replying to a question on military issues, President Menem, back from a lengthy visit to four continents, had said: "Whoever doesn't like it, will go...." A few hours later, after further statements by General Bonnet, the general, feeling that this referred to him, contacted the defense minister, Dr. Humberto Romero, to inform him of his readiness to resign if the government was not in agreement with the way he was carrying out his duty.

Dr. Romero immediately contacted President Menem to inform him of this latest development. It seems that Dr. Menem then telephoned General Bonnet to reassure him, but the army chief of staff, who had already spoken with Minister Romero, nevertheless asked the president for a meeting.

Osses' Intervention

Within the Defense Ministry, its close working relationship with the Combined Chiefs of Staff is a fluid one. Vice Admiral Emilio Osses, who heads the Combined Chiefs of Staff, discussed with Minister Romero the need to speak directly to the president about this matter, in view of his duty, among other things, as Armed Forces chief of staff slated to brief the president on such matters.

Osses, as has been reported, had to return to Government House a second time, since at the time of his first arrival there, Dr. Menem was presiding over a cabinet meeting and could not leave it.

Finally, the cabinet meeting having ended, Vice Admiral Osses was able to talk with the president on this touchy matter, which, however, was already on the way to being resolved, as a result of the president's initiative.

The Meeting

Accompanied by Dr. Romero, General Bonnet spoke with Dr. Menem for a little less than half an hour.

The president clarified to General Bonnet the intended meaning of his reply, but also appears to have stressed to the general the need to avoid, to the extent possible, issuing statements concerning budgetary and wage issues as well as his unshakeable decision to proceed with the second phase of the pardons, which, he emphasized, needed to be carried out.

This issue having been dealt with, the awkward position in which General Bonnet had found himself was completely resolved.

Meanwhile, coinciding with this situation, the attitude assumed by the 6th Mountain Infantry Company, based at Puente del Inca, Mendoza, had become public knowledge. It seems that this problem was also brought up briefly during General Bonnet's conversation with the president.

According to all sources in the capital city, this matter was also resolved, and this was confirmed by the defense minister yesterday, during an interview with the press prior to a celebration he was to preside marking the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Defense Ministry.

The Military Staffs

But beyond the settling of this matter, it must be added that the chiefs of staff of the three Armed Forces must often deal with tensions emerging from their respective institutions, owing to the low pay of the personnel and the skimpy budget available for training.

Although the occurrence of potential acts of insubordination due to this, cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty, it must be stated that they are expected.

On repeated occasions, the president himself has discussed with the Ministry of Economy, the need to improve this situation, but invariably, he has met with strong opposition from officials responsible for managing the economy.

According to comments overheard, the Armed Forces are not satisfied with the justifications being given, since incomes in other government agencies, especially, in public sector companies, are much higher than those in the military sector.

In this regard, however, they are waiting for the results of efforts being undertaken to develop pay scales comparable to, and on an equal footing with those in the judicial sector.

Central Bank Reports International Reserve Levels

PY1807152090 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1136 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (DYN)—The Central Bank has reported that its international reserves totaled $4.4898 billion on 30 June 1990. Of this total, $1.421 billion is in gold (4.5 million Troy ounces) and the rest is in hard currency, special drawing rights, and Argentina's net assets in the Latin American Integration Association.

The lowest level of reserves over the past three years was $2.530 billion in September 1987, and the highest was

$4.9789 billion in December 1988. Gold reserves have been at the same level since January 1987.

The Central Bank has also reported that on 6 June 1990 Argentina resumed interest payments to international creditor banks under the terms negotiated in the 1987 Argentine financial plan.

Brazil

Secretary Kandir Leaves for U.S., IMF Talks

PY1807120890 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Report by Sonia Filgueiras from the Economy Ministry]

[Text] Antonio Kandir, special secretary for economic policy, leaves today for the United States where he will hold a series of talks on the Brazilian foreign debt.

On 19 July, Kandir will meet in Washington with David Mulford, under secretary of the U.S. Treasury, and with IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus. Antonio Kandir will discuss the visit of an IMF mission to Brazil to conclude a provisional agreement on paying the foreign debt. After this agreement is signed the government will be able to negotiate the Brazilian debt with the Paris Club, which is comprised of private creditors.

Kandir will also report to the IMF on the results of the stabilization plan. One of the most important outcomes so far is the surplus in National Treasury accounts, which amounts to 1.22 percent of the GDP. Kandir will also submit to the IMF the government's monetary program for 1990, with which the Central Bank has been pointedly complying so far.

Rezek Praises FRG Offer for Ecological Project

PY1807035090 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Report by Carlos Alberto from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek said that the FRG Government's offer to help in the financing of ecological projects is positive, and that this help will be an example for other countries.

The foreign minister believes, however, that even though it is positive, the amount offered is modest when compared to the size of the problem to be solved. He pointed out:

[Begin Rezek recording] The Northern Hemisphere's continuous rhetorical declarations about love of nature have become slightly more concrete with proposals for financial and technological help. This is important because in the past, help was virtually nonexistent. There was only a dogmatic attitude. [end recording]

Minister Rezek admitted that this help could develop into a decision converting the Brazilian foreign debt into ecological projects.

[Begin Rezek recording] This possibility cannot be discarded. When we talk about conversion, we talk about replacing part of the foreign debt with some type of discussion about environmental problems, particularly in the Amazon jungle, that may interest the creditor countries. [end recording]

Regarding the FRG Government's offer, Minister Rezek said that he believes other countries may follow and improve on this example.

Workers Party Announces 'Parallel' Cabinet

PY1807132090 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Jul 90 p 4

[Report by Luciano Suassuna]

[Text] Brasilia—Four months after the inauguration of President Fernando Collor, the Workers Party, PT, finally announced two days ago the formation of the promised "parallel government" made up of 16 "ministers" who will make suggestions to the opposition. The "cabinet," which was appointed by the PT national leadership headed by Deputy Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, will meet for the first time on 30 July in Sao Paulo.

The PT was not able to include in the "parallel cabinet" the political alliance that supported Da Silva in the runoff elections. There is only one representative of the PDT [Democratic Worker's Party], Cristina Tavares, who will be in charge of the communications portfolio. On the eve of the appointments, PDT leader Leonel Brizola—who was in Brasilia campaigning for Senator Mauricio Correa, candidate for state governor—criticized the "parallel government," saying that the PT has no experience in that field.

Another member of the "cabinet" is Cristovam Buarque, former rector of the University of Brasilia. He was appointed education minister after the PT leadership did not name him as a candidate for Federal District governor. The PT national leadership had the exclusive responsibility of naming the "ministers" in order to limit the participation of the PT's most factionalist groups in the parallel government.

On 13 July Da Silva phoned economist Ademar Sato in Sao Paulo and invited him to take the administrative reform position. Sato, who is an expert from the Economic Planning Institute (IPEA), which is linked to the dissolved Planning Secretariat, is not a member of any party. He could become one of the most controversial individuals in the "parallel government."

Sato, who was hired and moved from Sao Paulo to Brasilia by former Minister Joao Sayad, spent the last five years as an adviser to four ministers in the Sarney administration. He does not currently hold a position of trust or have a definite function at IPEA; he is in charge of watching over the actions of Administrative Secretary Joao Santana. He said: "I am a state official, not a

government official." He added: "I am going to provide my services to the parallel cabinet, in addition to my other obligations."

The Da Silva "cabinet" has a PT majority.

Ministry	Collor administration	"Parallel cabinet"
Justice	Bernardo Cabral	Marcio Thomas Bastos
Foreign Relations	Francisco Rezek	Carlos Nelson
Coutinho Infrastructure	Ozires Silva	—
Communications	Joel Rauber	Cristina Tavares
Transportation	Marcelo Ribeiro	—
Mines and Metallurgy	Andre Ricco	Luiz Carlos Menezes
Energy	Rubens Vaz da Costa	Luiz Carlos Menezes
Economy	Zelia Cardoso de Mello	Walter Barelli
Education	Carlos Chiarelli	Cristovam Buarque
Social Action	Margarita Procopio	—
Labor	Antonio Rogerio Magri	Paulo Paim
Agriculture	Antonio Cabrera	Jose Gomes da Silva
Health	Alceni Guerra	Jose De Andrade
Culture	Ipojuca Pontes	Antonio Candido
Science and Technology	Jose Goldemberg	Luis Pinguelli Rosa
Sports	Zico [as published]	—
Environment	Jose Lutzemberger	Aziz Nacib Ab'Saber
Regional Development	Egberto Batista	Francisco Cavalcanti
Administration		
Joao Santana	Ademar Sato	
Constitutional Reform	—	Jose Paulo Bisol
People's Defense	—	Benedita da Silva

* Army Minister Carlos Tinoco Profiled

90SM0160A Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 23 Jun 90 pp 76-78

[Article by Helio Contreiras: "The Army Is Smiling Again: An 'Up Close' Look at Army Minister Carlos Tinoco Ribeiro Gomes"]

[Text] An Army professional whose comments on political events are judicious and moderate, a lover of "light" sports whose demeanor is calm and cheerful: that is the image projected by Minister of the Army Carlos Tinoco. It is an image of the Collor era, which is putting an end to the stereotype of the general who is unsmiling, invincible, and menacing. A man of liberal—and always intelligent—beliefs that are in tune with our times, Carlos Tinoco provides assurance that the Brazilian people now have in their Army a steadfast ally who is mindful not only of the nation's democratic commitments but of the difficulties and hardships of the average Brazilian.

Army Minister Carlos Tinoco Ribeiro Gomes, 62, wants an Army that is modern, disciplined, and always identified with the Brazilian people. At Army General Headquarters in Brasilia he maintains an informal manner that is one of the characteristics of the environment in which he spent the early years of his youth—in the city of Campos, in northern Rio de Janeiro State. In those days the city did not even have an Army garrison nor could it point to the production of petroleum as a distinguishing feature of its economy. Tinoco was, at that time, "a right end who centered the ball from the back line so that the offense could score a goal," as he himself recalls.

Significantly, sports were not just a hobby for the Army minister, and he in fact became a member of the junior team of the Americano club. In a few years, however, his "dribbles" would be made on a different field: he went from the principal club of the city of Campos to the Army's "minor league" contests and into a new position, that of halfback, where he set up plays. In soccer terms it was a step backwards, but his priority was already a military career rather than the dream of playing in a packed Maracana stadium and being applauded by the fans.

Tinoco's sports aspirations were not limited to soccer, however. He played basketball, and on the Fluminense club even competed for the Brazil Cup. It was the sports era. It was inevitable that he would be classified as an "all-around player" by the late coach of the Brazilian national team, Claudio Coutinho.

At the present time Army Minister Tinoco prefers to play tennis and can be found on weekends with friends at the academy in Brasilia.

It was there that he discussed with candor—as is his custom—a number of varied and important topics.

On the Army: "I took office as minister with a humility that reflects my awareness of the magnitude of the mission to be fulfilled and my confidence that we will be able to administer that office successfully, with the indispensable support of all of its personnel from the buck private to the officers of the high command. Our feeling is that the Army is permanently committed to the fulfillment of its mission and is an active participant in the nation's socioeconomic development, and that—in association with its sister branches of the Armed Forces—it is at the disposal of the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces to bring its presence to those most underpopulated and underattended areas of the nation. In my capacity as minister, I am assuming the commitment to carry forward—within the limitations of the resources provided—the process of reequipping the Army but without relegating the material existence and well-being of its personnel to a level of secondary concern."

On Brazil: "As a nation of vigorous growth and great potential, we cannot waste this final decade of the 20th century under penalty of entering the 21st century in an unfavorable position. Brazil is unquestionably a viable country. I look upon Brazil as if it were a rocket ready to take off. Here, in this country, there is no room for despair. The problem of poverty is obviously cause for concern, and we will solve it—and other problems—but only through unity, not disunity. Our sacrifice can contribute to stability, and it is time to close ranks behind the president of the republic, who is the legitimate representative of the people."

On Collor: "The faith that we have in our country certainly reflects the confidence we have deposited in its people and directed toward the president, whose foresight and capability we trust. We have the same feeling of confidence in the Armed Forces. The Brazilian soldier is from all sectors of the population and from all regions: from the large cities and from those small towns in the interior with which we identify on a daily basis and to which we shall always—in a spirit of solidarity—provide our assistance, support, and guarantees of security. You will readily find—in the military environment—citizens who are representative of the population, because access to the military institutions is entirely unrestricted and devoid of any form of prejudice. Everyone receives the same professional treatment and training, regardless of his social status or color. All that is required is the desire to serve our country."

On the Amazon region: "It is a region in which the Army maintains vigilance over our frontiers, and where experience has demonstrated that the military presence stimulates economic and social development and thereby enhances the value of the individual."

On Indians: "They assuredly must have their lands respected. When natural resources are exploited, such activity cannot be separated from the preservation of the environment. The Indians may of course go through a process of acculturation, but one in which their traditions are respected."

On drugs: "This is one of the great evils of our century. Personal responsability, family awareness, human kindness, and a guarantee of the opportunities that young men so badly need do help to avoid the problem. But one must deplore the activities of the traffickers, against whom the police and the courts must take action."

On world leaders: "I might mention Gorbachev. John Paul II, and Felipe Gonzalez. Going back in history, we can single out Churchill, Roosevelt, MacArthur, and Eisenhower. We have our leaders in Brazil—many of them—who have international respect and recognition."

Priorities: "I would suggest education. Without quality education we cannot have development that is in keeping with the needs of Brazil and its people."

His social life: "I have very little, and it is limited to social obligations. My wife Rosenira and I lead a simple life. I began my studies at my family's ranch in Campos, Rio de Janeiro State, and it was in Campos that I embarked on my chosen professional career. Among my favorite dishes you can definitely include beef stew, although I also like chicken with brown gravy."

Chile

Finance Minister on Trade Talks With U.S.

PY1807162890 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Jul 90 pp A-1, C-10

[Report by Maria Isabel Seguel; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Washington—During a news conference at the Chilean Embassy in Washington, Chilean Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley today announced that the United States and Chile have decided to begin talks toward signing a master trade agreement.

The announcement, which is the first result of the Bush initiative, came after two days of intensive negotiations with U.S. Government officials and multilateral agency representatives. Foxley said that the terms of the agreement should be similar to those of the agreement recently signed by the United States and Mexico.

"We can make progress in the talks with the U.S. Government, taking the first steps within the Bush initiative (on commerce and cooperation with Latin America). This means that we will begin contacts to arrange working meetings to design a master agreement that should be similar to the one signed by the United States and Mexico.

The terms of this master agreement will be decided in working meetings with officials of the office of the U.S. trade representative and with U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills. The minister said that the talks could begin in the immediate future.

As for the bilateral nature of this agreement—considering the Chilean Government's multilateral policy—Foxley stressed that "this initiative, which the Chilean Government has adopted on instructions from President Aylwin, is not inconsistent with but rather supplemental to other steps that the Chilean Government has been taking at the multilateral talks within the GATT. Among these steps are the efforts that we are making and will continue to make with other Latin American countries to facilitate, promote, and increase trade among our countries, because we believe that these two processes should supplement each other."

"We will not weaken our strong policy of cooperation and integration with Latin America. This initiative will also strengthen commercial ties between Chile and Latin America because "we believe that they are all factors in a single process. In this process, the expansion of markets, the promotion of investment between countries, and the management of financial problems in a highly

internationalized economy must be considered within a broader economic framework. This framework goes beyond the borders of isolated nations."

Chile will move ahead within the Bush initiative and the agreement to be signed, seeking new markets for Chilean products—in this case, the U.S. market. "We need to eliminate all commercial barriers, like the 'marketing orders' [preceding two words in English] that prevail today in industrialized countries," the minister said. He also noted that the Chilean economy is ready to operate in the markets of industrialized countries.

The minister stressed that neither government has yet made a final decision, because the first steps will include careful studies and bilateral talks.

Minister Foxley today met with IDB and World Bank officials, Carla Hills, and Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state, with whom he analyzed the results of his visit and reviewed the issues that he addressed. Foxley noted after the meeting that Eagleburger "expressed the strong interest of the United States in reaching a master agreement and in jointly implementing specific features of the Bush initiative, which should obviously be supplemented with the viewpoints of Latin American governments so that it may be a genuinely shared initiative."

Foxley pointed out that Chile maintains close contact with the Mexican Government's economic team and that meetings will be held with this team to study the master agreement to be signed with the United States.

As a general conclusion to his visit to Washington, Foxley said that Chile is ready to embark on a program of cooperation with the United States within the Bush initiative.

During most of his meetings, the Chilean minister analyzed the barriers of the Generalized System of Preferences that affect Chile and the possibility of tackling the debt problem through the creation of mechanisms permitting access to voluntary credit markets.

Ominami Comments on Aid to USSR, Third World

PY1807181090 Santiago LA SEGUNDA in Spanish 10 Jul 90 p 11

[Excerpt] LA SEGUNDA this morning talked with government officials who endorsed the idea of the industrialized Western nations possibly giving economic aid to the USSR. They added that they are confident that this process will not affect the cooperation being extended to Third World countries, that the USSR will make positive use of the aid, and that this country will not use the aid for military production.

Economy Minister Carlos Ominami said that it is important to create conditions that will make it possible for the economic reforms in the USSR to succeed and that any policy aimed at that objective will be good for the economy.

"I have the impression that, in the beginning, aid will not be significant. I believe, however, that it will mark the beginning of the promotion of trade and investment in the USSR," he said.

[LA SEGUNDA] Do you believe the aid should be conditional?

[Ominami] I do not think conditions should be imposed, because intervention in the domestic affairs of nations is not good. However, Gorbachev has shown a predisposition toward an opening and toward democratization.

[LA SEGUNDA] Will aid to the USSR affect cooperation with the Third World?

[Ominami] Some people say that there is a dispute between East European countries and Third World countries over cooperation funds. I believe, however, that developed countries will adopt an equitable position to promote competition. Also, the USSR's economic prosperity will give developing countries a chance for access to new markets.

[LA SEGUNDA] Now that it will receive more resources, can the USSR become a military threat ?

[Ominami] Everything seems to indicate that economic processes are becoming more important than military ones. Therefore, the integration of the USSR into the world economy, far from posing a military threat, will reduce it, as competition will be concentrated in much more positive sectors, such as commerce. [passage omitted]

Czechoslovakia's Dienstbier Arrives on Visit

PY1807194890 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier has arrived in Santiago to study which aspects of Chilean-Czechoslovakian relations will be intensified. Dienstbier is heading the first high ranking delegation of an East European country that is officially visiting Chile. Chile and Czechoslovakia, who suspended relations in 1973, renewed them with the return of democracy in Chile on 11 March 1990. The Czechoslovak foreign minister stressed that the democratization process in his country is definite. [passage omitted]

To Meet With Aylwin

PY1907005890 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier arrived a little after 1300 today on an official visit to Chile. He was welcomed at the Arturo Merino Benitez Airport by Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma.

In the afternoon he paid a courtesy visit to the Chilean foreign minister at the ministry's Red Hall. Later, Carlos

Portales, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Foreign Policy Department, and the head of the Czechoslovak delegation (Dana Junatova) held a working meeting at the Foreign Ministry.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister's agenda includes a visit with President Patricio Aylwin on Thursday, 19 July, at La Moneda Palace.

MAPU, MAPU-OC Committees Merge

PY1807143890 Santiago FORTIN MAPOCHO in Spanish 7 Jul 90 p 2

[Summary] The central committees of the United Popular Action Movement, MAPU, and the Workers Peasant Popular Action Movement, MAPU-OC, yesterday announced their merger. The merged MAPU executive board will be made up as follows: Juan Manuel Parra, secretary general; Cesareo Flores, first under secretary; Pablo Garrido and Gonzalo Gonzalez, under secretaries; and Jorge Heller, America Riquelme, Raquel Diaz, and Dario Roman, members of the political commission.

Merger of Socialist Parties Announced

PY1807150090 Santiago LA SEGUNDA in Spanish 11 Jul 90 p 12

[Excerpt] In a solemn ceremony at the Tupahue Hotel this morning, the Historic Socialist Party [PSH] officially integrated itself into the United Socialist Party [PSU]. PSH Secretary General Juan Gutierrez delivered his party flag to PSU President Clodomiro Almeyda, sealing the integration.

A document entitled "action of unity" was read during the ceremony to explain the reasons for the integration. [passage omitted]

Government Privatizes Two Radio Stations

PY1807195890 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] The government has confirmed that Radio Colo Colo and the Valparaiso branch of Radio Nacional have been privatized. The transaction, worth 100 million pesos, was made with the company Finan Chile Ltd. headed by Fernando Malatesta. This was reported by (Eugenio Pironi), director of the Culture and Communications Secretariat, who said that this is just one measure among many others adopted by the authorities to rationalize the company. Other measures include the sale of nonessential property, reduction of personnel, and the maintenance of branches which completely cover the national territory.

Pironi reported that the executive branch will soon send Congress a draft bill modifying the structure of the Radio Nacional Executive Board and establishing an organizational statute to turn the radio company into a public and autonomous media. The draft bill foresees that the Radio Nacional Executive Board must be made up of seven members appointed by the president of the Republic with congressional approval. Pironi ruled out the possibility of returning the Valparaiso branch of Radio Nacional to the Socialist Party. He said, however, that the government will seek a way to compensate former owners whose property was confiscated during the last administration. Pironi said that the mentioned measures are aimed at the self-financing of Radio Nacional, with government support.

Government Newspaper Changes Style, Content

PY1807225490 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2207 GMT 13 Jul 90

[Text] Santiago, 13 Jul (EFE)—The government newspaper LA NACION was published today with a new layout, a new approach, and new content. According to the editorial, it no longer wants to be an instrument at the service of the government but a means of expression for all people.

LA NACION, managed by journalist Abraham Santibanez, states that the objective is to make it a trustworthy newspaper at the service of all Chileans. It admits that so far this newspaper, founded in 1917, has been an instrument of the political power.

LA NACION publishes a letter from President Patricio Aylwin that reaffirms his promise not to exert any control over the communications media because it represents an attack on freedom of expression, which he defines as "a basic human right."

Aylwin also announces that he will promote measures to change the legal situation of state press media, so that no future government will have control of them.

Army Ordnance Developing Automatic 5.56-mm Rifle

PY1807125290 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Jul 90 p C-6

[Excerpts] Army Ordnance is developing an automatic 5.56-mm rifle which will serve as the official weapon at schools for officers and noncommissioned officers. This information was released yesterday during a ceremony marking Military Engineers Day by Brigadier General Fernando Hormazabal Diaz, who heads the Ordnance and Engineering Command (CIMI). [passage omitted]

Hormazabal said in his speech that the rifle is in the prototype stage and that large-scale production will begin when design and manufacturing studies are concluded.

Hormazabal also noted the progress achieved by the Society of Integrated Products, Inc. [Sociedad de Productos Integrados a la Produccion S.A.], which is subordinate to the CIMI, in the production of the 7.62-mm SIGA rifle and in the refurbishment of lighter weapons as part of the image plan [not further identified]. [passage omitted]

Lautaro Youth Movement Members Steal Weapons

PY1807145290 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Jul 90 p C-6

[Text] A group of persons claiming to belong to the Lautaro Youth Movement held up the Sports Fair at 748 Recoleta Street at 1340 yesterday.

The members of the group, who carried automatic handguns and large-caliber weapons, stole only seven revolvers. They escaped in a Chevrolet Luv pickup that was waiting for them in front of the store.

Hours later, an anonymous caller identifying himself as "Lautarist" claimed the action in a phone call to the UPI news agency.

The caller said that the stolen revolvers are "the arms of life that will make the campaign possible." He reiterated his organization's rejection of the democratic constitutional system and of the government of President Patricio Aylwin.

Colombia

EPL Head Views Peace Talks With Government

PA1807233190 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jul 90 p 4B

[Interview with Bernardo Gutierrez, leader of the People's Liberation Front (EPL), by EL TIEMPO staff in Pueblo Nuevo, Uraba; date not given]

[Text] [EL TIEMPO] When and why did the EPL [People's Liberation Front] actually decide to seek a peace process with the government?

[Gutierrez] This was the result of many years of discussions. Although it is true that not all of the factors that gave rise to the insurgent movement have disappeared, there are other disturbing factors that have led to extreme degrees of violence, such as the murders by paid killers, the paramilitarism, and common crimes in general. There is no justification for any kind of violence unless all avenues to a solution are closed. The level of this violence must be reduced. We must look for other ways for us Colombians to live together without killing each other.

The process began with a meeting of the commanders of all fronts. It began with a statement by the EPL staff in favor of Colombia, life, peace, and democracy. Then the government and the Quintin Lame also issued a statement and sent a letter to the Supreme Court of Justice.

[EL TIEMPO] Was your decision to begin a dialogue process influenced by international events, such as the downfall of Marxism in Eastern Europe and the changes in the USSR?

[Gutierrez] More than that, we have been influenced by what happened to the guerrilla movements in Latin America. Nowadays, all guerrilla movements are working toward attaining political solutions. This is what is happening in Central America and Latin America in general, and this what the Colombian people want.

We have to conform to the desires of the majority of the people because here we have to defend the right to exist, that is, the right to life.

[EL TIEMPO] Some people wonder if the peace intentions of the EPL are true?

[Gutierrez] Yes, we are sincere. We do not want to make a big fuss over the peace process, nor is this a strategy to continue with the war. For us, the military factor is not as important in the negotiations.

[EL TIEMPO] Is there a rift inside the EPL?

[Gutierrez] We are not divided. The fact that Caraballo has not come to the main meeting says a lot. However, as EPL staff members, we are determined to attain peace and we are unified around one single position. The EPL staff has supported and initiated this process, and it will get on with it.

[EL TIEMPO] Does the Marxist Leninist Commmunist Party (PCML), of which the EPL is the armed branch, support your position?

[Gutierrez] There are some differences inside the PCML. The newspaper REVOLUCION publishes editorials and statements, but it only represents a fraction of the party. For us, the left is facing a dilemma: whether to stick to the old leftist principles which are unrealistic, or to realize we live in Colombia to try to reach a solution for the crisis. We can no longer uphold the old leftist principles. We have to reach a national agreement.

[EL TIEMPO] What would the national agreement be like?

[Gutierrez] The national agreement should focus on two main issues: The national constituent assembly and the peace process. Today, the imposition of one's will over that of others will not solve the crisis. We have to reach an agreement as well as some kind of social pact.

Battle Reports for 30 June - 16 July

PA1807231590

[Editorial Report] Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 30 June cites a Defense Ministry report on clashes between Army and police forces with guerrillas of the Army of National Liberation [ELN]. According to this report, the clashes occurred in Cesar and Cordoba Departments and left four soldiers, three peasants, and three guerrillas dead and eight soldiers wounded.

Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 10 July reports that an armed group attacked an El Paraiso farm near Santander de Quilichao in Valle del Cauca Department. Seven people were killed during this

incursion by men wearing military uniforms and carrying weapons. The station adds that apparently this was an action carried out by FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia]

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish on 13 July on page 4-C carries a report datelined in Tunja and Bucaramanga on two clashes between the Army and FARC guerrillas in Boyaca and Santander Departments. The first incident occurred in Sirvaca, Aquitania (Boyaca) where FARC rebels attacked a military checkpoint protected by Tarqui Battalion members. Two soldiers were wounded and one guerrilla was captured in this action. Later on, the reports continues, FARC guerrillas tried to ambush a Calibio Battalion patrol that was involved in search and control operations in Las Motoyas, Puerto Parra jurisdiction (Magdalena Medio region). A guerrilla was killed in this action.

Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 16 July carries a report disclosing that at least 70 ELN guerrillas carried out an attack on Betulia in Santander Department early today. The rebels attacked the local police post—defended by 10 policemen—and dynamited the Agrarian Bank. The attack lasted four hours, but the policemen courageously resisted, preventing the rebels from attacking the bank. The police killed five extremists and wounded another three.

Madrid EFE in Spanish at 0110 GMT on 17 July reports that six members of different Colombian guerrilla groups were killed today in various clashes with military forces in several regions of the country. It goes on to cite Army sources who reported that ELN, EPL [Popular Liberation Army], and FARC members were killed in clashes in Bolivar, Cordoba, and Santander Departments, as well as in the Arauca intendancy region. It explains that counterinsurgency troops found an ELN camp in Morales (Bolivar), where they killed one rebel, seized war materiel, and deactivated booby traps. Another ELN guerrilla was killed in a clash in Arauca, near the border with Venezuela. In addition, the report states that soldiers of the Army's 5th Brigade repelled a FARC guerrilla group and killed one of its members. The report ends with a brief report that three EPL Finance Committee members were killed in Pueblo Nuevo (Cordoba).

FAC Forces Down U.S.-Registered Plane

PA1807180390 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Jul 90 p 4A

[Text] Santa Marta—Troops of the Army's 1st Division are combing the Punta Estrella area, in Alta Guajira, where a U.S.-registered plane apparently engaged in drug trafficking has landed.

The commander of the military unit reported that the aircraft, identified as WP-1155, was detected by the Colombian Air Force (FAC) while overflying Colombian airspace in the peninsular zone without authorization and in a suspicious manner.

A FAC combat plane pursued the intruding light aircraft, forcing it to land in Punta Estrella.

Its crew members, whose number is unknown, quickly left the plane and disappeared. Several patrols that arrived at the scene were unable to locate them.

The twin-engine plane was not shot down by the combat planes of Air Command No. 3 stationed in Santa Marta.

"There were no arrests because the intruders quickly left the scene. By the way in which they escaped, we believe they are familiar with the area. Our ground support personnel arrived too late," the Army spokesman said.

Ecuador

Diplomatic Relations With Namibia Established

PA1907041790 Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 13 Jul 90 p A-3

[Text] The governments of Ecuador and Namibia have established diplomatic relations, wishing to promote mutually beneficial relations of friendship and cooperation. The announcement was made in New York in a joint communique signed by Jose Ayala Lasso, Ecuadoran ambassador to the United Nations, and Hinyangerwan P. Asheeke, charge d'affairs of the Namibian mission to the United Nations. The relations between the two countries have been established at the ambassadorial level and went into effect yesterday, according to the joint comunique, which was read by Ecuador's Foreign Ministry.

The communique noted that "the governments of Ecuador and Namibia, guided by the UN Charter and eager to promote mutually beneficial relations of friendship and cooperation, based on the principles of international law—particularly equality among nations; respect for independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and nonintervention in their respective internal affairs—decided to establish diplomatic relations as of 12 July 1990, at the ambassadorial level."

Owing to budgetary constraints, Ecuador will not open a diplomatic mission in Namibia and vice versa, and bilateral matters will be handled through their respective missions at the United Nations.

Peru

Fujimori Names Hurtado Miller Prime Minister

PY1907030290 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0230 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] We have a last minute report. A few minutes ago President-elect Alberto Fujimori announced the appointment of Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller as prime minister and economy minister.

Fujimori also disclosed that Hurtado Miller will release tomorrow the name of his cabinet members.

[Begin Fujimori recording] Reporters, good evening. I am pleased to announce through you to all the people the appointment of Engineer Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller, former member of Popular Action, as the prime minister of the first cabinet of my government. He is not an unknown individual. Engineer Hurtado Miller is a well-known professional. He is an agronomist who graduated from the National Agrarian University in 1962. He has a master's degree in economics from Iowa State University. He also has a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University. He was president of the Agrarian Bank. He was also agriculture minister from 1983 to 1985. He has a great deal of experience in public administration because he held positions in Cofide [Financial Development Corporation], the National Planning Institute, the Central Reserve Bank, and the Industrial Bank.

I would like to mention that Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller will be in charge of announcing the names of the first cabinet members. As you all know our position throughout the campaign was that this cabinet will be comprised of very technical professionals making a coherent team. I should emphasize that the cabinet members belong to different political parties, and many of them are independent. The first priority of this cabinet, as you can understand, in addition to the many problems it will have to resolve, will be centered on pacification, moralization of the public administration, reorganization of our economy through a policy of stabilization with equity, and reinsertion of Peru into the international financial community.

I am absolutely certain that the cabinet which will be headed by Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller will achieve these objectives in difficult times. [end recording]

New Economic Chief Chavez Backs Drastic Program

PY1807213290 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2000 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Lima, 18 Jul (AFP)—Economist Jorge Chavez Alvarez, new chief of President-elect Alberto Fujimori's government program, reaffirmed that "we will stick to the policy calling for Peruvian reinsertion into the financial-economic community" and that it will be necessary to implement drastic adjustments to stabilize the chaotic Peruvian economy.

The severe program he announced here today, will begin on 28 July, the day Fujimori will be inaugurated. The program "is aimed at reducing the inflation rate to 10 percent in, at most, 18 months," he added.

Chavez Alvarez granted a news conference as soon as economists Santiago Roca and Alberto Figueroa resigned their positions as members of Fujimori's advisory team because they wanted to implement a gradual stabilization program.

As soon as he defeated writer Mario Vargas Llosa—who was the candidate of the Liberal Democratic Front—in the 10 June elections, Fujimori announced that the Peruvian crisis had to be urgently and directly attacked because hyperinflation was nearly 3,000 percent a year.

To the dismay of President Alan Garcia and of the leftist parties—who, just to defeat the writer, did not hesitate to support the independent Nisei leader of the Change 90 movement—Fujimori's formula to fight the crisis proved to be very similar to that proposed by Vargas Llosa.

Chavez explained that Roca and Figueroa's resignation "does not modify Fujimori's government policies. These principles remain valid and we still support the need to reinsert Peru into the financial-economic community." He added that Fujimori has recently made the first contacts with representatives of the IMF, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

He also said that the program will consist of two stages: first, there will be a drastic readjustment of the economy, and then, a less intense stage when the government will try to defeat inflation.

Chavez complained about the "time bombs" that Garcia's administration is leaving behind after having broken with the financial organizations and having succeeded in isolating the country and preventing it from receiving international cooperation.

"In the last six months, Peru has lost some $500 million of its international reserves. Our net reserves now have a deficit of $144 million," Chavez said.

Fujimori's new aid reasserted the intention of reinserting Peru into the economic community mostly because a poll conducted by the private group Apoyo showed that 93 percent of Peruvians are in favor of an agreement with the IMF, two percent are against it, and five percent had no opinion.

Lately, Garcia has been ceaselessly criticizing the IMF and its strict adjustment programs.

Plan 'Will Not' Be Harsh to Poor

PY1807230790 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0527 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Text] Lima, 17 Jul (EFE)—Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori will implement an economic policy that will not have a harsh impact on the poor sectors which make up the majority of Peruvians. This was disclosed today by Jorge Chavez Alvarez, chief of the new government plan.

Chavez today was sworn in as president of the Independent Movement "Change 90" governmental National Plan Commission. He replace Santiago Roca who resigned the post on Monday, 16 July.

According to political commentators, Roca resigned because he disagreed with Fujimori's intention to implement a drastic economic adjustment plan.

Roca and Adolfo Figueroa, who was Fujimori's economic adviser, both resigned despite the fact that they were Fujimori's close aides right from the drawing up of *the economic plan and that they favored gradual economic* measures.

Chavez said that the resignations do not imply a change in the economic policy and asserted that Fujimori's plan rejects shock measures.

However, "Change 90" Deputy-elect Guillermo Yoshikawa today asserted that the economic plan is inspired by the IMF classic orthodox policy and asserted that it will have "a high social cost."

Chavez stated that the economic plan's main objectives include reinstating Peru in the international economic community and curbing inflation, which currently amounts to approximately 50 percent per month.

He added that outgoing President Alan Garcia will leave a country with "hyperinflation and hyperrecession" and therefore "sacrifices and adjustments" will be necessary although there is a social emergency program that will prevent the effects of this plan being harsh on the most needy sectors.

One third of the 22 million Peruvians live in misery and a similar percentage is regarded as a low-income sector.

Chavez asserted that the current government is seeding the Peruvian economy with "time bombs" and that Fujimori's government will receive a country without reserves when it takes over on 28 July. He noted that currently Peru's international reserves show a $144 million deficit.

Chavez also said that the new government's economic plan will "substantially" reduce inflation in one and a half years but that the effect will be noticeable within six months.

Two weeks ago Fujimori traveled to New York to smooth out Peru's relationship with international financial organizations and held meetings with high-ranking IMF, IDB, and World Bank representatives.

Members of Fujimori's economic team have tacitly admitted that the new government will implement very harsh measures to confront the difficult situation they will face after 28 July.

Government Promotes Idea of Bartering Exports

PY1807183590 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 Jul 90 p B 10

[Excerpt] As a novel way to service its foreign debt, the government is promoting the idea of bartering its traditional and nontraditional exports.

One of the first such agreements was signed with the Soviet Union, a special and particular market for which goods have to be manufactured to suit Soviet customers. This program created a lot of noise because Saberbein Chevalier, who was at that time [economy and finance] minister, paid several visits to the Soviet Union. To date the initiative has not yielded any results. The government refuses, however, to authorize monthly payments to those who joined the program and who exported to the Soviet Union.

The 30 industrial exporters who embarked on this program are still owed no less than $30 million by the Peruvian Government, since September of last year. [passage omitted]

Radio La Cronica Broadcasts; RTP Uses Panamsat

PY1807130690 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Radio La Cronica has resumed broadcasts on short wave and homes throughout the country and abroad will now be able to receive its signal. Mauricio Mulder Bedoya, president of Peruvian Radio-Television, RTP, presided over the dedication ceremony. [passage omitted]

Mulder noted that the process of transferring RTP branch offices is proceeding normally and that RTP will be handed over to the next government with no deficit. [passage omitted]

[Begin Mulder recording] [passage omitted] I want to take this opportunity to make an important announcement. For many years we have been operating through Intelsat, as the first channel in our country to use that satellite. And now I want to announce that, after talks and negotiations, we are testing all our equipment so that RTP can this week begin to operate through Panamsat, thus beginning the Panamsat era. We are therefore reaffirming an agreement signed with the Education Ministry by which that ministry will broadcast all its tele-education programs through RTP. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Uruguay

Government To Sell Defense Ministry Assets

PY1707212890 Montevideo BUSQUEDA in Spanish 12-18 Jul 90 p 7

[Text] Reliable government sources have told BUSQUEDA that the executive branch intends to sell the following Defense Ministry assets: 4,000 hectares of land, a stretch of beach, a police station, two docks, and a frigate.

Resources obtained from the properties located in urban and suburban areas will be used to finance the Armed Forces' Housing Plan, while the revenue from the rural properties will help finance settlement.

Among the Army properties that will be sold are five lots at Military Camp No. 5 based in Rocha, three lots in the same department, a building in Canelones, another in

Lavalleja, the grounds of former Regiment No. 7 in Santa Clara de Olimar, and 79 hectares of forested land in Treinta y Tres.

Regarding the Navy, the Executive Branch intends to sell a stretch of the Faro de Punta del Este Beach, the Prefecture, and a police station on the same beach. It also intends to sell or lease the Cerro and Maria docks in Montevideo.

A building next to the "La Calera" airport will be the only Air Force property to be sold.

The government will also sell the 18 de Julio Frigate that was built in 1955 in the United States and sold to the Uruguayan Navy in 1972. The frigate is 97 meters long, has an 11-meter beam, a 4.20-meter draught, and a crew of 130. The frigate is equipped with one 76-mm cannon, four 40-mm cannons, and four 20-mm cannons.

Venezuela

Protest Over Fare Increase Reported in Maracaibo

PA1907015090 Paris AFP in Spanish 0107 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Maracaibo, Venezuela, 18 Jul (AFP)—Approximately 500 university students occupied the municipality of Maracaibo today, located 600 kms east of Caracas, to protest a bus fare increase in the second day of disturbances in this city, the local Innac [Informaciones Nacionales] news agency reported. The university students reached the municipality building, located in midtown Maracaibo, on five buses, and tried to drive one of the buses into the building.

The police broke up the demonstration, which was organized because student leaders were not consulted on the 40-percent fare hike. No disturbances were reported in the area in the vicinity of Zulia University, and a group of students returned several buses that had been taken over in protests held on 17 July, during which one truck was set on fire.

The May announcement of a possible increase in the price of gasoline sparked violent protests all over the country, forcing Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to postpone the measure. However, the government ordered an increase in the price of other fuels and on bus fares.

Peasants Occupy Mexican Embassy in Caracas

PA1907013690 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2309 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Caracas, 18 Jul (DPA)—A group of peasants occupied the Mexican Embassy in Caracas today to make a series of demands in connection with the land ownership conflict in the central Venezuelan state of Yaracuy, it was reported here.

The information was provided by Joel Amaya, leader of the student federation center of the Central University of Venezuela.

However, spokesmen from the Venezuelan [as received] diplomatic mission did not confirm the report and they denied the alleged occupation. Earlier this year, the Spanish Embassy in Caracas had been occupied by peasants in connection with the same conflict.

The peasants are asking for a meeting with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez so that he can order the release of some 20 peasants, who were arrested in the state of Yaracuy following a land delimitation conflict, and the dismissal of Carlos Alfonso Martinez, local commander of the National Guard.

In addition, the peasants also want a state of law to be restored in that Venezuelan province and the publication of agreements with the justice system on the delimitation of lands.

According to a leader of the "R Cause" Party [Partido Causa R], a group of land owners of the region disregarded court rulings and created a "permanent state of violence" in the area.

Guyana

IMF Board Approves Standby Agreement

FL1607230590 Bridgetown CANA in English 2130 GMT 16 Jul 90

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 16, CANA—The boards of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have approved recent agreements with Guyana, the official Guyana Public Communications Agency (GPCA) reported at weekend.

The GPCA also reported that an IMF team was expected in Guyana this week "to finalise administrative and organisational arrangements" with the government. The agency reported the Finance Ministry as saying that the IMF board of directors last Friday considered and approved a standby agreement and an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) for Guyana.

Approval of the standby agreement allows the Fund to disburse balance of payments support for Guyana while approval of the ESAF allows for Guyana to benefit from Fund resources specifically contributed by individual countries.

GPCA said the Fund would continue to monitor the progress of Guyana's Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) to ensure that Guyana adheres to the agreed economic and financial targets of the programme. These reviews will be done on a quarterly basis with the next review scheduled for December, GPCA said.

GPCA said Guyana's agreements with the World Bank for structural adjustment credit and for technical assistance were approved by the bank's directors at the end of

June, thereby facilitating Guyana's access to funding for financing imports, mainly in the form of commodities requiring foreign exchange and the provision of technical expertise in support of the ERP.

Suriname

Brunswijk Reportedly Resumes Command of Rebels

FL1707184990 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Text] According to the daily DE WARE TIJD, Ronnie Brunswijk has again taken over the leadership of the Jungle Commando. In its edition today, the DE WARE TIJD says that at the end of last week, Brunswijk arrived in Suriname from Holland through French Guiana. According to the report, he's now on Stoelmans Eiland, which is near the border with French Guiana.

Brunswijk, who spent some weeks in Holland, first declared that he had given up the leadership of the Jungle Commando because he was tired of fighting. The rebel leader later said the contrary and added that he was in Holland on behalf of the Bush Negro officials to discuss this and humanitarian help. The DE WARE TIJD said that Brunswijk has taken back the leadership of the illegal army group.

In the meantime, the National Army has taken control over the [words indistinct] part of East Suriname. During mopping-up operations in the area last weekend, it had shot at [words indistinct] of the Jungle Commando at Langa Tabbetje Eiland from the air and destroyed them.

Army authorities say the air raids didn't affect civilian areas.